

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4160.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

The GENERAL LIBRARY will be CLOSED from JULY 29 until SEPTEMBER 30, 1907, for extension and rearrangement.

ARTHUR W. RÜCKER, Principal.

July 12, 1907.

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SESSION OF 1907-8.

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KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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Applications are invited for the following appointments for DAY AND EVENING TECHNICAL LESSONS in PHYSICS and MATHEMATICS. Preference will be given to Candidates qualified in Electrical Engineering. Initial Salary 180*£*. to 200*£*. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

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An Application for the above posts will be forwarded to Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Town Hall, Chatham, and must be forwarded to him not more than three recent Testimonials, on or before JULY 22, to Mr. R. L. WILLS, M.A., Director of Technical Instruction, 6, New Road Avenue, Chatham. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caution House, Westminster, S.W.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caution House, Westminster, S.W.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

DOVER HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

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Applications, together with three recent Testimonials, to be sent on or before AUGUST 9 to Mr. F. WHITEHOUSE, M.A., County School, Dover.

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By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caution House, Westminster, S.W.

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(FACULTY OF ARTS.)

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Further particulars may be obtained from

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 12, 1907.

L. SOMMERS, Clerk of the London County Council,

Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

July 12, 1907.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

CHAIR OF HEBREW AND SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

The UNIVERSITY COURT of the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW will, in the BEGINNING of OCTOBER, proceed to appoint a PROFESSOR to occupy the above Chair, vacant through the retirement of Prof. Robertson.

Particulars may be had on application to THE SECRETARY, University Court, University of Glasgow, July, 1907.

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County Education Offices, Kendal.

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LITERATURE

The Life and Times of Lucius Cary. By J. A. R. Marriott. (Methuen & Co.)

WHILE we feel unable to subscribe, without considerable reservations, to Mr. Marriott's verdict that Falkland was "one of the greatest men of the seventeenth century"; while, indeed, we experience a feeling almost of resentment at the implication of equality in such phrases as "these two great men," applied to Falkland and Strafford, we none the less cordially welcome his exposition of his case, and we agree with him that a biography of Falkland which should be exhaustive and final has been long overdue.

Mr. Marriott has written a deeply interesting book. That it is scholarly and lucid—that its literary quality is unexceptionable—this is only according to expectation. And if he has not added in any sensible manner to our knowledge of the actual situations, constitutional or ecclesiastical, in which Falkland spent his short life, his calm and unimpassioned survey of the background, devoid as it is of personal feeling, contains many excellent and telling passages, and admirably serves the legitimate purpose of bringing the central figure into proper relief. Occasionally, indeed, it would appear that Mr. Marriott fails to realize that few are likely to read his book who are not already sufficiently equipped with the essential knowledge which alone would make them anxious to obtain a greater intimacy with any outstanding figure. This happens, for instance, where—in a sober but illuminating essay upon the ecclesiastical problems of the day—he deems it necessary to tell us that "Puritanism, at least in its Presbyterian

phase, was in its essence bitterly intolerant," and where he labours to combat "the strangest and most persistent misconception which identifies the spirit of Puritanism with that of religious liberty." This remarkable accusation, as it were, almost makes us imagine what is impossible—that Mr. Marriott himself has but lately escaped from this "misconception." For to any one moderately informed concerning seventeenth-century history the intolerance of Presbyterianism is so familiar that to insist upon it is to insist upon a truism; he knows that it is the key to Cromwell's later career, and especially to his avowal that he "would as soon draw his sword against the Scots army as against the King." But it would be scarcely less a misconception to say that Puritanism, as a whole, was bitterly intolerant. It is true that New England Puritanism was so, and the causes are obvious. It would have been interesting to see whether Cromwell—a Puritan if ever there was one, but the apostle of tolerance—would have become intolerant there.

In the industrious and sympathetic analysis of Falkland himself, of his character and of the part he played, Mr. Marriott's work appears to us to suffer from the fact that he sets out with a strong preconception, a preconception founded, no doubt, upon close and loving study before he began his book. We do not for a moment mean that he falls, except as a very rare occurrence, to the level of the special pleader with whom experience has made us familiar; but there is no question that he starts with the assumption that Falkland was a great man, and that in no circumstances would he act unworthy; and this assumption blinds him, perhaps, to the fact that other people—with much of Mr. Marriott's own admiration for his hero—may view as blameable, almost detestable, incidents in his career for which Mr. Marriott himself finds no words of blame, and that they may detect weaknesses where this book finds little but what is lovable and strong. He appears to us to have written too much under a sense of irritation against the over-drawn depreciation of Macaulay, and against the limits which S. R. Gardiner, that most gentle and generous judge, felt it necessary to put on his favourable estimate. He is too much on the defensive, and to that extent, but only so far, the picture fails to be entirely satisfactory.

We do not, we say, hold that Falkland was a great man, in any full sense of the word, though he was a notable person in the company of the great; and we question whether he would have become great had he lived. There was a curious vein of femininity, a sensitiveness to opinion, in his nature, which forbade this, and which expressed itself from time to time in almost childish ebullitions of feeling, of which Mr. Marriott gives instances. His challenge to Sir Francis Willoughby to a duel upon ridiculous grounds; his offer to surrender his whole property to his father, because the latter

was indignant at his marriage, which Mr. Marriott calls an act of "characteristically impulsive generosity"; his pettishness with Hyde, who criticized one of his drafts—Hyde, he declared, "disliked it, because he had not writ it himself"; his running needlessly and uselessly into personal danger, at a time when he was Secretary of State, "that all might see that his impatience for peace proceeded not from pusillanimity, or fear to adventure his own person"; and finally his rushing upon virtually certain death: all these are illustrations of the weakness we have noted.

On the question of this last action of Falkland we cannot help feeling that Mr. Marriott protests too much. He is deeply concerned to rebut the charge of suicide. But has the charge ever been made? S. R. Gardiner, whose expression is perhaps the strongest, wrote only that he "flung away his life by an act that was hardly distinguishable from suicide." Whitelocke—the source of the "clean shirt" story—says no more than that he "expected to be slain," and that he "did believe he should be out of it before night." And Byron's account is the account of the act of a man who had lost self-possession. The matter is, indeed, very simple. It is only one of many authentic cases of men who have had a premonition of death, and, having it, have shown an almost unconscious tendency to act so that the premonition verifies itself.

We must deal shortly with Falkland's part in the matter of Strafford's death, for Mr. Marriott's treatment of this is typical of his attitude towards anything that Falkland chose to do. He gives us with perfect clearness and honesty the essential facts; he places upon Falkland—rather he claims for him—full responsibility with Pym for the pitiless and persistent pursuit; and in a fine passage he emphasizes the antagonism of the ideas of "these two great men"—Falkland with his culture, his nervous temperament, his "evolutionary conservatism"; Strafford with his leonine soul.

What, then, was Falkland's course? On November 11th, 1640, he raised no objection to Pym's demand for the immediate impeachment. Upon the report of the Committee appointed to consider the information he demanded delay to consider how far it justified further proceedings, while at the same moment he expressed himself "abundantly satisfied that there was enough to charge him"! Mr. Marriott fails to notice the inconsistency. On February 18th, 1641, the Lords desired to give Strafford an extension of time, for his defence, and Falkland "showed his fairness and moderation" in supporting them. But why did he support them? Because to jar with the Upper House would be likely to help Strafford. Even here Mr. Marriott finds nothing unworthy. On April 21st he supported the third reading of the Bill of Attainder. He had previously "brushed subtleties impatiently aside," as follows: Strafford had through-

out protested against the doctrine of cumulative treason ; he declared that

" an ~~any~~ 100 misdemeanours would not make one felonie, and an 100 felonies not one treason, being a crime of a different kind and nature."

To which Falkland, in smart debating style, replied :—

" How many haire's breadths makes a tall man, and how many makes a little man, no man can well say, yet wee know a tall man when we see him from a low man " ;

and so forth. We are surprised that Mr. Marriott does not see the false logic of this. We are more surprised when we find that for all the dirty fighting which struck down a most noble man, and in which Falkland had an ample share, he has not a word of honest indignation, and that nowhere can he detect " a jarring note in the perfect harmony of Falkland's character and career." So greatly do we admire Mr. Marriott's work in nineteen-twentieths of his book that we wish he had shown some sign of feeling that his hero played a very poor part in this matter. Good judges of law and history have held that Strafford was deservedly impeached and executed, but there is no question, we think, that the law was strained.

Mr. Marriott devotes an interesting chapter to the literary coterie, the little " mutual - admiration " society, which enjoyed Falkland's hospitality, and the members of which wrote verses in his and in one another's praise. Of Falkland's own contributions he gives us sufficient, and we may leave them with Mr. Marriott's judgment that " it would be absurd to make any high claim on his behalf." All this nonsense, however, Falkland soon left for the " Convivium Philosophicum." In dealing with the persons who composed it Mr. Marriott is at his best. In especial he has interested us by the ingenuity with which he has made a good case for Sheldon, though he would probably have strengthened his somewhat glozing phrase that that prelate " may have shown official harshness to Burnet's friends " if he had consulted the Sheldon Papers in the Bodleian.

We should have liked to deal with many other phases of Falkland's career, and with the speeches, which are given *in extenso* ; but there is no space to follow Mr. Marriott further in his panegyric. That the greatest part of Falkland's nature was noble and beautiful ; that most of his career was self-sacrificing and in every way estimable ; that he suffered intensely in the positions which character and conscience compelled him to assume ; that he hated selfishness and intolerance and judicial corruption ; that he never consciously did an unworthy act : all these things, and many more, we can gladly concede, while still withholding the epithet of " great." And more than for anything else men will hold him in honour, because from his heart he subscribed to, and practised, the doctrine of Chillingworth :—

" Take away these walls of separation, and all will quickly be one. Take away this persecuting, burning, cursing, damning of men for not subscribing to the words of men as the words of God ; require of Christians only to believe Christ, and to call no man master but Him only ; let those leave claiming infallibility that have no title to it, and let them that in their word disclaim it, disclaim it likewise in their actions. In a word, take away tyranny, which is the devil's instrument to support errors and superstitions and impieties in the several parts of the world, which could not long withstand the power of truth ; I say, take away tyranny, and restore Christians to their just and full liberty of captivating their understanding to Scripture only, and as rivers, where they have free passage, run all to the ocean, so it may well be hoped, by God's blessing, that universal liberty, thus unrestricted, may quickly reduce Christendom to truth and unity."

Whatever else we may think of Falkland, we cannot forget that, while yet on the threshold of the prime of life, worn out by his failure to achieve the victory of tolerance, of moderation, of sweet reasonableness, and peace, he died a broken-hearted man.

Traditions and Beliefs of Ancient Israel.

By T. K. Cheyne. (A. & C. Black.)

PROF. CHEYNE'S new book is distinguished by many bright speculations of high archaeological import, but the spell of its fascination is continually broken by excessive insistence on what is known as the North-Arabian or Yerahmeelite theory. One wishes that the Professor had seen his way to present to the eager world of students his views on the cosmogony, the Deluge, and other matters, in entire independence of the special thesis with which his name has for some time past been linked. The North-Arabian complement to his theories might then have been treated in an appendix, and the many textual emendations to which his revolutionary outlook on early Hebrew history gives rise might have been introduced there. But Prof. Cheyne is too loyal to his own train of thought to allow of such a separation of ideas, and we have thus continually to pass from investigations which all critical students regard as legitimate and necessary to details of a theory which sounds strange to the conservative ear, and which—except, perhaps, in an extremely curtailed form—appears to have no chance of ever becoming acceptable to an appreciable number of scholars. Its plausibility stands in inverse ratio to the magnitude of its development.

Before passing to the more congenial task of touching upon some of Prof. Cheyne's general archaeological views, we must mention some few of his fresh conjectures regarding well-known divine names. Yahweh Himself becomes pretty closely connected with the god Yerahmeel. The famous name El-Shaddai, which the Greek translators and the Rabbis took

much pains to explain as πατροκράτωρ, and on which—as, indeed, also on the name Yahweh—modern speculation has often broken its wings, passes out of existence, its place being taken by El-Assur. Yarhith-Yahweh broods over the waters in Gen. i. 2, instead of the " Spirit of Elohim " ; and Sabaoth is similarly banished out of the Old Testament in favour of a goddess called the " Ishmaelite." We must in justice to Prof. Cheyne remark that behind these innovations there lies a comprehensive view of ancient Oriental history and thought which, though no doubt largely of a subjective character in its author's mind, bases itself on an extensive knowledge of facts and wide experience of textual phenomena in the Hebrew Scriptures. But it is because we share the prevalent critical view regarding both facts of history and textual phenomena that we are unable to subscribe to Prof. Cheyne's bold scheme of emendation.

We have already intimated that, apart from the Yerahmeelite theory, Prof. Cheyne's archaeological speculations are fascinating. But it is in their brilliancy, boldness, and suggestiveness that the fascination lies rather than in any sufficiently convincing power. They stand on a much higher level of probability than the peculiarly developed North-Arabian suggestions, and several of them probably embody a considerable amount of truth ; but they interest us mainly as fresh incentives to a wider and freer mode of investigation than many have hitherto dared to adopt.

The work being primarily designed to serve as a commentary, in the form of essays and notes, on Genesis and some parts of Exodus, we are properly presented first of all with an investigation of the Hebrew cosmogony. Prof. Cheyne glances at the now virtually abandoned theory of strong Zoroastrian influence on the Hebrew creation-story, and then points out the wide divergence of the account given in Gen. i. from the well-known form of the Babylonian myth. By way of illustrating special points in the Hebrew cosmogony, he further on draws largely on parallels found in North-American and other myths. Regarding the ultimate origin of the Biblical account, he says that " it may have been derived either from the Canaanites or from the N. Arabian people among whom the Israelites probably sojourned." But if free investigation is—as rightly it should be—the order of the day, why not for once give the ancient Hebrews the credit of not being indebted to any other race for their creation-story, but of having spontaneously developed in their own special manner the common Semitic tradition regarding the beginning of the world ? Why should not the Hebrews be allowed the same original right to a share in the general stock of Semitic ideas as the Canaanites, the North-Arabians (in Prof. Cheyne's view, the *other* North-Arabians), and even the Babylonians ? It seems, indeed, that far too much scope has all

along been given to theories of borrowing in regard to the cosmogony of the first chapter of Genesis, and that the spontaneity of Hebrew religious ideas has somehow been allowed to fall into the background in archaeological discussions on this matter. With all due respect to the great scholar whose work we have under review, we venture to remark that he would have done much better service to Biblical literature if, instead of developing his Yerahmeel thesis, he had turned his mind to the establishment of an original Israelitish theory with regard to the Hebrew creation-story and a number of other important topics. A large part of the essay on 'Paradise' is very pleasant and instructive reading. The "tree of life, or of wisdom"—for in Prof. Cheyne's view there was only one tree that bore forbidden fruit—is, in accordance with a statement in the book of Enoch and in conformity with several archaeological indications, declared to have been the date-palm. This view, which is shared by several other scholars of eminence, does not in reality clash with the proposed identification of "wine" with the "drink of life"; for "date-wine" was, in fact, always the most-used intoxicant in Arabia and in early Babylonia and Assyria."

Passing over several interesting chapters and notes on Cain and Abel, the Deluge, and other matters, we must, even at the risk of coming into close touch with the Yerahmeel theory, note Prof. Cheyne's study on Gen. xiv., entitled 'A Nest of New Problems.' Profs. Sayce and Winckler have recently, each in a form of his own, endeavoured to prove that the account of the war between the Babylonian invaders (or overlords) and certain small states in Southern Canaan was directly based on Babylonian documents. But Prof. Cheyne, after charging his opponents with too strict adherence to the "Massoretic superstition," proceeds to transform the narrative in such a way that no trace of the supposed Babylonian and Elamite names remains. So far as it is historical at all, it was merely a local affair between two branches of North-Arabian races, and Hammurabi and his allies had absolutely nothing to do with it. Prof. Cheyne's candour forces him, however, to admit that the new reading of the story does not leave it in as satisfactory a condition as might be wished.

We have, we think, said enough to show both our appreciation of this interesting addition to Biblical criticism and our dissent from some of the positions therein defended. The remaining portions of the book offer, as might be expected, observations on a great variety of topics, which are often as startling as they are novel. It is a feast of good things interspersed with new and strange objects, at which most people will prefer to glance from a distance. A few of these new things may, perhaps, secure the favour of some; but all scholars ought to acknowledge the erudition, candour, and boldness which characterize every part of the work.

A Short Account of the Affairs of Scotland in the Years 1744, 1745, 1746. By David, Lord Elcho. With a Memoir and Notes by the Hon. Evan Charteris. (Edinburgh, David Douglas.)

MR. EVAN CHARTERIS has done, with industry, accuracy, and in excellent style, a long-deferred duty to Scottish history. He has published, with notes, and in the original spelling, 'A Short Account of the Affairs of Scotland' in 1744-6, written in exile by his kinsman David, Lord Elcho, who commanded the Guards of Prince Charles. He has added, in 220 pages, a 'Memoir' of Lord Elcho, based on a translated copy of a so-called 'Journal' of the same gentleman. The 'Account' is in the possession of Mr. Charteris's father, the Earl of Wemyss; while the French 'Journal' is the property of Mr. Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, Fife. Neither document has hitherto been published; but Mr. Ewald was allowed to use the 'Journal' in his Life of Prince Charles, and Scott used the 'Account' in 'Tales of a Grandfather.' There is, if we remember rightly, a manuscript of the 'Account' at Abbotsford.

Mr. Charteris's 'Memoir' of Lord Elcho—based on the still unpublished 'Journal,' and enriched by a full knowledge of contemporary documents and of printed works—affords excellent reading, though nothing can quite equal in interest the candid self-revelations of Elcho himself. Brought up in the Jacobite faith, he was sent to Winchester, where the holy shade of the founder would have been shocked by the profligacy of the lads in his school. Unpopular with "Georgites" as a Jacobite and a Scot, Elcho here began his fighting career; while in town he lived like a "blade" or "blood" of the period. In 1738 he made the Grand Tour, and the acquaintance of Horace Walpole. He was introduced, with the usual secrecy, to King James ("the Old Pretender") at Rome (1740), and to Prince Charles; he either disliked the Prince from the first, or coloured his portrait with the hues of his later grudge. Of James he has a much better opinion. He describes, like Byron, the institution of "cicisbeism," as much accepted by society as the more licentious, but legalized *Pirrauru* custom of the Dieri tribe in Australia.

On returning to Scotland, Elcho mixed in the intrigues and counter-intrigues of which the best accounts are to be read in the 'Memorials' of Murray of Broughton, and a paper by Murray's opponent, Macgregor or Drummond of Bohardie, with the French State Papers published by Capitaine Colin ('Louis XV. et les Jacobites'). Elcho tells us little that we do not know from these sources. In 1743 he won, at Boulogne, the friendship of a man too humorous and honourable for the part of conspirator, the Earl Marischal. The Earl could never take to Prince Charles, but remained, in trying circumstances, to the last a friend of Elcho. This fact is the chief item on the favourable side of Elcho's account, for in his writings he does not leave a pleasant

impression of his own character. In 1744 he had some experience of cavalry service under the colonel of the Scots Greys, Sir James Campbell, killed next year at Fontenoy. At the same time Murray of Broughton visited Charles in France. He has left his own version of his mission; Elcho, who had learnt to hate Murray, credits him with responsibility for the Prince's "gallant enterprise" (as Dr. Johnson called it) in coming to Scotland unaided, in 1745. Elcho also credits Eneas Macdonald with causing Kinlochmoidart and Clanranald to join the Prince. As Eneas has not a good character in Jacobite circles, for he turned evidence, this should be recorded. Again, Sheridan is said to have made the Prince cling to his purpose, during his earliest disappointments, when (says Elcho) he "seemed for" retreat. But Elcho was not present, and no witness hints at a moment of hesitation. That Clanranald, the first important adherent, alone voted at Derby for marching on London, is a statement found by Mr. Charteris in the French F.O. papers. If the report is by D'Eguilles, the French military attaché, it is probably true, though Mr. Charteris doubts, and is a feather in Clanranald's bonnet. Murray went north, and (in his 'Journal') Elcho says that he implored Murray to bid the Prince go back. But the first shots had been fired before Murray joined the Prince, and Keppoch's men had captured a small English force. The Rubicon was crossed. Elcho blames Murray for beguiling him, by false intelligence, to join the clans. It would have been better for all concerned had he stayed at home, like Hamilton, Traquair, Macleod, and many others. It is at Perth, where he was not present, that Elcho places Murray's poisoning of the Prince's mind with hints of Lord George Murray's intended treachery. Lord George had himself to blame: he had betrayed Cope with promises of adhesion to the Government. It was with 2,000 men, half of them without muskets, that Charles crossed the Forth, "and all to conquer kingdoms three." He began precisely as Montrose began, and, with Montrose to lead, he might have done anything. It was at Gray's Mill, after the Canter of Colbridge, and the flight of the dragoons, commanded in this retreat by General Fowkes, that Elcho joined Charles, heard him insult Lord George (this we know from another source), and forthwith provided him with 1,500*l.* This sum he was never repaid, which was, perhaps, the most cruel of his grievances. The younger Charteris, as the author quotes Murray of Broughton, had, early in 1745, given a bill for 1,500*l.*, payable at Whitsuntide. Did he give 3,000*l.* in all? or was this 1,500*l.* all that he gave? If so, what right had Elcho in later years to demand its return?

The popular enthusiasm when the Prince entered Edinburgh seemed to promise a contingent of 10,000; but the mob did not increase his force: at Prestonpans "he had not one of them in his army." His behaviour to "a great many ladies of fashion" was "very cool."

Charles II. would have satisfied them better : Prince Charles, in matters of love, was always the pursued, never the pursuer. If 1,000 Atholl men now came in, Charles at Prestonpans had exactly the same numbers as Elcho assigns to Cope. Elcho blames Cope for discouraging his troops by not attacking on the day before Prestonpans. But "the haggis, Cot pless her, can charge down a hill," the fatal Carberry Hill, and the clans would have come down "like the whip of the whirlwind." "Their Common Conversation was how to Catch Cope." They caught, if not Cope, his army.

Elcho makes it plain that Charles had no force fit to enter England, and that the senile cunning of old Lovat gave Duncan Forbes his chance to win Sleat and Macleod from the cause. With the Frasers, the Skye men, and the Islanders, the Prince might have swept the board ; but Lovat spoilt all. With only 4,500 (for 1,000 deserted on the march) Charles took Carlisle. Elcho avers that his Council wished to wait here for the 3,500 clansmen at Perth ; on this point we have no certainty. The Prince's army would probably have had to fight Cumberland before their reinforcements came up. Lord George's reasons for retreating from Derby are given with undeniable force ; there was, so far as Lord George could know, no other choice : correspondence of the day shows that English officers were in deep anxiety. The clans, certainly, were eager to advance, and a not improbable victory would have brought in the Welsh. The battle of Falkirk, with all its confusion — "a shirramuir," as the proverb still runs—is well described. The retreat from Stirling was an error forced on the Prince ; but he is accused of guilt in the manner of the fleeing—a charge also urged by Lord George Murray. Indeed, Charles himself, at the next Council held, declared that he took the responsibility on himself.

As to Culloden, we get nothing at once important and new, though sufficient emphasis is laid on the sufferings of the clans from grape shot at close quarters. It appears to us that Elcho's denunciation of Charles was pronounced at a distance from the field, when Charles announced his intention to go to France. If so, Elcho had reasons good for his language ; but he has made it clear that the Irish had demoralized the Prince, persuading him that the Scots would serve him as they served Charles I. at Newcastle. The clan army, who formed excellent fighting material, would have died rather than sell their leader. Elcho himself escaped to France ; the 'Memoir' which tells of his wandering, discontented life, in search of an heiress to marry, is full of matter curiously interesting. As for Elcho, when we compare his narrative with that of Maxwell of Kirkconnel, so calm, judicious, loyal, and uncomplaining—we do not prefer Lord Elcho. The English Government, which refused to grant his frequent petition for pardon, appears to have believed in the current

charges against him of cruelty. But of this we have no good evidence.

Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne (1781-1814). Edited by M. Charles Nicoulard. (Heinemann.)

THESE memoirs, as we learn from a prefatory note by the writer, were called into being by an overwhelming sorrow which fell upon her in 1835, and compelled her to live in the past in order to escape the gloom of the present. Seldom, if ever, has so sombre a motive produced so bright a work. The Countess was advised by a friend, to whom she showed the first draft, to rewrite these souvenirs ; but she rightly judged that their artlessness was their charm. It is true that they sometimes lack what the translator strangely terms "consecution" ; but this is a slight fault in recollections which are eminently personal.

The Countess was descended from the Osmond family, of the reputation and name of which she was exceedingly proud. Her mother's family was that of the Dillons of Roscommon, a branch of which had settled at Bordeaux for business reasons ; and the charms of Mlle. Dillon reappeared, if we may judge from the frontispiece after Isabey, in the author. She first describes the Court of Versailles during the attractive time that preceded the Diamond Necklace affair. The Countess has little but good to say of Marie Antoinette. She regrets the Queen's fondness for gambling and flirtation ; but attributes such failings mainly to the desire to be in the fashion. The absurd etiquette of the Court receives at the hands of the Countess its due share of ridicule ; and she tells how the preference for distinguished foreigners enabled a couple of clever adventurers from Berry to succeed for some time in posing at the Court as the Prince of Chios and Justiniani, his son, descendants of the Eastern emperors. The story is *ben trovato*, but incredible, especially as the writer dubs them "peasants," and makes them hail from the village where the chief Minister, the clever old Maurepas, had spent several years in exile.

Residence at the court of the Archbishop of Narbonne enabled the Osmonds to see something of the licence of his entourage. An old *grand vicaire* is reported as saying that the one kind of love not tolerated at the Archbishop's country seat was the love of a wife for her husband. "No swearing to-day, gentlemen," the prelate was wont to exclaim at the beginning of a day's hunting, when the more scrupulous Bishop of Montpellier rode in his train ; but the admonition was cast to the winds at the first excitement, and by the Archbishop first of all. Sketches of the life led by the aunts of Louis XVI. and of the *coucher* of that monarch add colour to this part of the volume.

The frivolities of the *ancien régime* were soon to give way to the turmoil of the Revolution. Fortunately for the author, her parents were ordered away to England by the King's command after the terrible

days of October 5th and 6th, 1789. Landing at Brighton, the Osmonds came in touch with Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Prince of Wales, whom the child soon learnt to think of as the man with the shoe-buckles. Later, after a brief time in France, Madame Osmond and her daughter repaired to Rome. The impressions of the events at Paris in 1790-91, related at second-hand through her father the Viscount Osmond, who remained in Paris, are therefore slight and shadowy, his account of the King's flight to Varennes containing inaccuracies which the editor should have corrected.

More valuable are the recollections by the writer of scenes and persons during her sojourn in Italy. Lady Hamilton made use of the girl in her representations of classical sculpture. Apart from her classical attire and her skilful improvisations of the attitudes of Medea or Niobe, the famous Emma is set down as "entirely vulgar and common." The Countess admitted her talents for intrigue and domination, but failed to understand how she captivated Nelson.

Life in England, first at the seat of Sir John Legard in Yorkshire, and then in London, brought the writer into contact with far different scenes and characters. The life of the *émigrés* in London is depicted with truth and charm. It seems that the French priests were favourite customers at Billingsgate, the salesmen there selling them fish at absurdly low rates because the priests brought them luck. The figure of that champion of the Norman royalists, M. de Frotté, appears here ; and the well-known reluctance of the Comte d'Artois to risk a hair of his head by a descent on the French coast receives further illustration (pp. 105-6). A little later the prince had to seek shelter from his creditors within the walls of Holyrood ; but after his return to London (an event made possible by a new Act of Parliament on debts contracted abroad) he became an altered character.

Mlle. Osmond sacrificed her happiness for the sake of her parents, then in a state of penury, by marrying General de Boigne, who had made a large fortune in India. In reality he was a *roturier* named Leborgne, who had served in an Irish regiment in the service of the French in India, and, after various shifts of fortune, had helped to organize Scindiah's army. Later, he was to receive the title of Count from the King of Sardinia for his benefactions to his native town, Chambéry ; but his young bride found him to be vulgar, jealous, domineering, and bad-tempered. Her fund of high spirits and pride prevented her sinking under the burden, and she saw all that wealth could bring her in the society of London and other cities.

Her memoirs remain as sprightly and informing as in earlier times. At Munich, it seems, the *émigrés* were in 1800 wont to insist that, before they consented to return to France, their castles and their furniture should be restored to them as they were previous to 1789. Later, in London, the Countess became intimate

with Lady Hester Stanhope, then domiciled with her uncle, William Pitt; that erratic young lady used to keep him out at balls until the small hours, the ex-Prime Minister waiting with exemplary patience for his release. Returning to the neighbourhood of Paris late in 1804, the Countess saw much of the royalist and other salons at that time of budding Imperialism. Her notes at the expense of Madame de Campan, "that boarding-house mistress," and in praise of Madame Récamier, are piquant; so, too, are the sketches here given of Madame de Staél, Benjamin Constant, Rocca, and Fanny Dillon.

The Countess was not prepossessed in favour of Napoleon. In his Imperial costume he seemed to her corpulent, clumsy, and "like a mock king." The impression was certainly unjust; but it may have resulted in part from the curt sentences and coarse advice which he publicly gave her respecting her childlessness, namely, to make better arrangements. This was shortly after his marriage with Marie Louise. Admirable is the irony of her description of Chateaubriand; it is prefaced by the acute remark that Napoleon greatly erred when he included that littérateur among the hated ranks of the idéologues, for he was entirely preoccupied by his own personality, and cared nothing for the human race. The writer then describes the pathos and unction with which Chateaubriand, at a gathering of his "madames," used to read from his works, and the thrill of emotion that went round the circle when he consented to partake of tea.

Other character-sketches—e.g., those of Talleyrand, Consalvi, Pozzo di Borgo, and Nesselrode—add value to a volume which, while here and there open to doubts as to accuracy, is everywhere attractive.

NEW NOVELS.

A Pioneer of To-day. By Neith Boyce. (Hurst & Blackett.)

We have here a long and interesting story—too long drawn out, indeed, for the poignancy of some parts to attain their just effect; but interesting throughout. The author seems to be a patriotic American who regards the civilization of Europe as effete. Morals, according to him, decay as soon as the American of the West reaches the eastern shores of North America, and chivalry, combined with business enterprise, is a monopoly of the strenuous West. The story deals with one of the tragedies of modern American life. We have a real "rustler" of a hero, who, when he loves, places the object of his devotion upon a pedestal. She stands for womanhood with him, and womanhood is sacrosanct. His part, as he sees it, is to amass a fortune; hers, as he sees it, to spend it. Meantime the man's whole body, soul, and spirit are given to business; and the woman on her pedestal behaves as spoilt and deified human beings are apt to behave.

Malcolm the Patriot. By Major Arthur Haggard. (F. V. White & Co.)

THIS is upon the whole a readable melodramatic story, conceived and written upon the lines traditionally connected with Surrey-side theatres. But it is not until the reader nears the end of the book that he begins to see glimmerings of a justification for its title. Up to this point we are concerned largely with wicked uncles, rightful and pretended heirs, stolen property, suicide, sudden death, and a handsome young baronet who drops his title and enlists as a private soldier. But in the end the hero comes out in his true light as a champion of army reform, Tariff Reform, and Imperialism, earns his right to the title of "Malcolm the Patriot," and lives happily ever after. The book is not at all profound, and, truth to tell, it is not well written. It is an odd blend of the novel with a purpose and the crude story of sensation.

The Bay of Lilacs. By Paul Waineman. (Methuen & Co.)

THERE is a refreshing actuality in the gleaming waters, the woods and wild-flowers of Finland in summer, which are the appropriate setting of the gracious figure of Hildur, the only bit of youth in the stately house of the Linkenstroms. The child grows a woman in the short period of the tale. One is glad that her joy is not likely to be crushed—that Nemesis seems to be exhausted when the curtain falls. The return to the old home of the widowed Countess, and the chance arrival of an Englishman, whose love for her hastens the solution, are the only incidents of the simple drama. But off the stage there has been a tragedy. The father of the Countess, and of her elder sister Regina, has died on hearing of Hildur's birth out of wedlock. Regina shields her sister, and receives her father's curse. But she compels Antoinette to make a loveless marriage, and to separate from her child, whom the aunt brings up as an adopted daughter. The dissolving force of natural affection, which subdues Regina's pride, and gives Hildur back to her dying mother, is minutely emphasized. That is all. The strength of the book is entirely descriptive; but it has the elaboration of a Dutch picture.

Vaiti of the Islands. By Beatrice Grimshaw. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS is an excellent study of a half-caste Maori girl. Vaiti and her father, an Englishman of rank who has disappeared from society, and whose name probably adorns a monument in a village at home, lead a roving life from her childhood up, pearl-fishing, blackbirding, &c., in the wide Pacific. "Saxon's" keen-witted daughter has learnt to be a better navigator than her drunken sire, and virtually commands the schooner-yacht with her small mixed crew, besides taking a leading

share in directing her destination. Many and audacious are Vaiti's schemes, and wonderful her knack of getting "even" with her enemies. The fate of the Irish-American skipper who maroons her is the most gruesome incident, as the break-up of Lady Victoria Jenkins's picnic party by Vaiti's cannibals is the most farcical. Although "Miss-er-Saxon," as the "wooden-faced" captain R.N. calls her, has the fighting spirit of her European race, it is the native side—the weird "mana" which subdues the nerves of the Polynesian, the magnetism of the chieftainess, and a form of pathetic vanity also, that of a guileful child—that distinguishes this well-drawn portrait. The author is one who knows.

The Gentleman Tramp. By Gilbert Wintle. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

Dr. Burton. By Archibald Clavering Gunter. (Same publishers.)

MR. WINTLE has produced a good sensational story, the novelty being that the injured man in search of his stolen property is reduced, by the machinations of the villains, to the condition of a gentleman tramp with hardly any resources. Mr. Wintle has some idea of characterization, but he makes the mistake of patronizing his puppets, and the reader in the third person, which destroys verisimilitude. This kind of story should be told from the point of view of one of the chief actors who are too interested to moralize, or stand, as it were, outside the action.

Dr. Burton was, according to the author, "a wonderful mental diagnostician," and his powers as a detective are well displayed in three exciting episodes of crime and discovery. Events are ingeniously complicated and unravelled, but the style of writing is that of the cliché. One heroine had "her gracefully formed head poised upon the firm, alabaster column of a neck that ran in swan-like curves to a pair of chiseled shoulders, white and dazzling as Parian marble."

Le Mariage d'Agnès. Jules Claretie. (Paris, Charpentier-Fasquelle.)

Or all M. Claretie's novels and tales we like best 'Le Mariage d'Agnès.' Brichanteau was a great creation, and the two volumes devoted to him will be preferred by some to the present pleasant story, suitable as it is for young ladies, though also for all ages, and for all sorts and conditions of men. Brichanteau indeed appears in it, but only as the onion may flavour the well-constructed salad. While the present novel is in many parts pathetic, it is happily wanting in the note of sadness which surrounds the decayed actor. Of M. Claretie's works this "Histoire d'Amour et de Théâtre" is the one in which he has drawn the most upon the story of that great national theatre of which he is the State director.

We find a curious note upon the life of a notorious Court preacher and confessor of the Second Empire, to whom

we have had occasion recently, in several notices of memoirs, to allude. Monsignore Bauer appears in these pages unfrocked, wearing the decoration of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, uniformed, booted, bearded, and seemingly acting as an official interpreter in German to the defenders of Paris at the fortifications under fire. M. Claretie describes him as "a foreign bishop, but yesterday Almoner at the Tuilleries, . . . Hungarian . . . who had thrown his mitre to the nettles." The ex-bishop exhibits the German comic papers, and points out "'Loulou, Papa, and Eugénie.' Eugénie! He said 'Eugénie' laughing, this amazing prelate who used to bow a few months earlier—one could have counted the days—before the Empress, while he elevated before her" the sacred vessels.

HISTORICAL BOOKS.

His Grace the Steward and Trial of Peers. By L. W. Vernon Harcourt. (Longmans & Co.)—Mr. Vernon Harcourt's volume represents a closely reasoned and highly specialized study of a complex side of English constitutional history. His main theme is signified by the second part of his title—the methods by which "peers" were tried for felony and treason in the Middle Ages. He shows how, after much uncertainty, trial before the Court of the Lord High Steward was adopted. His contention is that this Court was fostered in preference both to the Court of Chivalry and to Parliament in its judicial character, on account of the limitations in the scope of the authority of the former, and the jealousy of the latter which he regards as characteristic of the Tudors. The story of the rise and development of this new Court is told in the last chapter, and here at length the reader finds the cogency of the arrangement of the volume.

Nearly the first half of the book is devoted to the history of the Stewardship from the days of William the Conqueror to the end of the Middle Ages. The whole trend of the argument is to show the insignificance of the office from the beginning, though as time wore on it gained occasional and adventitious importance from the character or political prominence of the men who held it, so that the later mediæval tendency was to exaggerate its importance. Thus eventually colour of legality and some show of precedent were given to the establishment of the Court of the Lord High Steward, the chief instrument by which sixteenth-century tyranny was brought to bear on the highest class of Englishmen.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt's account of the development of the office of Steward from the days of the Norman Dapifer to its extinction as a regular office at the death of the Duke of Clarence at Beaugé is eminently convincing, and supported by an abundance of illustrative documents from printed and unprinted sources, which form an admirable feature of the book. He shows clearly the causes which led a pioneer like Stubbs to exaggerate its early importance. The later history of the office is more easily set forth; but there was always a certain ambiguity about its exact character and privileges. The only real permanent power acquired by the Steward was the right to hold a Court of Coronation Claims; but in 1397 he is found presiding at a trial of peers in Parlia-

ment, and in 1415 at a trial of peers when Parliament was not sitting. Thus far the powers and privileges of the regular Stewardship had gone before its extinction. They form but feeble precedent for the claims put forward for the office on its revival in Tudor times.

The story of this revival is preceded by an exhaustive exposition of the methods of judgment of peers, which forms the second part of this volume. The origin and scope of the "judicium parium" claimed by Englishmen are set forth with acute discussion as to the actual method of interpretation of the principle at different periods. Mr. Vernon Harcourt shows how slow was the growth of the modern interpretation, but how special procedure against the nobility in all except civil cases was gradually adopted, though the methods of that procedure varied. At length, in the Tudor period, all earlier methods were superseded by the arbitrary setting-up of the Court of the Lord High Steward.

The interest of Mr. Vernon Harcourt's book lies less in the main theme than in his often original and always acute interpretation of men and motives, and the side-lights he throws on many disputed points of constitutional history. An admirable example of this is furnished in his discussion of the significance of the phrase "judicium parium" in the Great Charter, where his argument as to the untechnical character of the phrase, based on a minute comparison of clause with clause, barely falls short of proof; or, again, the discussion as to the exact nature of the judgment which the ~~French King~~ ^{King of France} ~~against John~~ ^{Lock}land, where the conclusions of so eminent a scholar as M. Bémont undergo effective criticism. Less convincing is Mr. Vernon Harcourt's assumption of the forgery of the account in the Year-Books of the trial of the Earl of Huntingdon in 1400. There can be little doubt that no such trial took place, and that the Earl was done to death at Pleshy; but the author fails to prove either that there was such a forgery, or that Henry VII. authorized it to form a precedent which, together with the trial of the Earl of Cambridge and Lord Scrope in 1415, might justify the trial of the Earl of Warwick in the Court of the Lord High Steward in 1499. Indeed, the whole argument, or rather assumption, as to the motives which led to the setting-up of this new Court, is perhaps the least satisfactory thing in the book. It has an accuracy and liveliness of style which render the treatment of a highly technical subject interesting reading.

An Introductory History of England from Henry VII. to the Restoration. By C. R. L. Fletcher. (John Murray.)—This "Introductory History" is, as Mr. Fletcher tells us in his dedicatory epistle, "written for boys," and it is evidently based on modern theories of history teaching which deprecate the presentation of an abundance of facts and details to minds too tender to appreciate or assimilate them. The book combines just that degree of fullness which is necessary for clearness with a certain amount of carefully selected and characteristic detail. The method may be regarded as approximating to the ideal. With remarkable skill Mr. Fletcher contrives to illustrate with the minimum of dry material those clear and balanced generalizations which form the main value of history as a school study. Problems and situations are summed up with the necessary concentration which the older textbooks lacked, yet for the most part with scholarly precision. Men and motives are exhibited impartially, and the

strength and weaknesses of causes made manifest.

Nor does this balancing produce an "abstract" effect. A strong appeal to the imagination is contrived in the descriptive detail which makes some parts of the work read like a good historical novel. Of such are the picture of Oxford as the Royalist centre in the Civil War, and the sketches embossed in the frankly imaginative (but none the less historical) chapters "An Elizabethan Squire" and "For God and the King." Sometimes the author seems to forget his audience, and for the sake of completeness indulges in allusions which are rather obscure. The reference to "Mr. Bullinger" (p. 192) is a case in point. The characterization is often unconventional and always interesting, not merely echoing traditional views.

There is an occasional ambiguity. It is not altogether true to say that James I. "turned a deaf ear to Bacon." But the accuracy of statement which for the most part marks the book is such as is seldom found in combination with its other qualities. Here history is made a living subject.

It is a pity, however, that Mr. Fletcher has not contented himself with his real gift for making narrative interesting and description full of charm. The only blot on his book is the colloquialism, not to say the "slang," which mars many passages. The schoolboy has a sense of the fitness of things, and we do not think he will like a book better because it attempts to speak to him in what is supposed to be his own language. He will prefer another description of Anne Boleyn than Mr. Fletcher's "horrid female" (or if he will not, he should be trained to do so). The Renaissance will not appeal more to his imagination for being described as a time of "eye-openers." He may even raise his eyebrows when told that Henry tried "to put the screw on Clement"; and it will not be good for his English style to meet so often in his reading contracted forms like "doesn't" and "won't." These devices, which seem to be an attempt to add adventitious liveliness to a treatment that does not require such aid, are regrettable in view of the real humour and sympathy of the book.

The Case of Sir John Falstaff, and other Historical Studies. By David Wallace Duthie. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The essay which gives its title to this collection is deserving of the attention of students of Shakespeare. The arguments employed by the author in support of his contention that Sir John Falstaff of Caister was the undoubtedly original of Shakespeare's character have been partly used before. They are of very unequal value as evidence of identification, and Mr. Duthie, though his command of literary style and historical art is considerable, has not enough grasp of historical method to contend on equal terms with such formidable opponents as Dr. James Gairdner and Halliwell-Phillipps. At the same time we believe that the position of the sceptics in this matter has scarcely been understood. They have apparently no preconceived theory of their own, and they would doubtless be convinced by the weight of evidence. But as students of history they may be reluctant to accept mere speculations as a substitute for historical facts, and Mr. Duthie's conclusion, however ingenious and even logical, is based upon an alarming sequence of hypotheses. His view, briefly, is that Shakespeare's study of Falstaff was based upon personal information and the inspection of family documents. For the purpose of this argu-

ment Shakespeare, a traditional frequenter of taverns, "must" have met there men of wit and fashion, and amongst these "may have been" Sir William Paston, great-grandson of Sir John Falstof's friend and beneficiary. Paston may have been "a man of letters himself." He "would be likely" to desire better acquaintance with the dramatist, and the latter, "it is easy to believe," would have made the most of his opportunities. These included the privilege of having Falstofian anecdotes poured into his ear and an invitation to inspect the originals of the famous Paston Letters. Finally, since a visitation of the plague in 1593 caused the theatres to be shut in London, "there is little doubt" that Shakespeare must have gone on tour in the provinces, and "he may have seen the Letters then."

Lest it might be objected that the Norfolk squire may not have come to town in his declining years, the author throws in an alternative source of information in the person of his son, who "in all likelihood" was a "young man about town." Thus it may have been the representative of a later generation of Pastons charged with biographical information who met the divine bard in taverns, *bibendo, ridendo, jocando*, as the old jingle of the Elizabethan divorce court went. But having somehow acquired this special information, the dramatist must forthwith have proceeded to pervert its meaning, since there is really no resemblance between the Falstaff of history and the Falstaff of the drama. This deliberate perversion involves further hypotheses, which are scheduled by the author in twelve propositions. We have been impressed by the evidence which Mr. Duthie has adduced, obscured though it is by a nebulous mass of conjecture. His local knowledge has enabled him to discern the possible identity of Shakespeare's "old knight of the Castle" with the lord of Caister, as well as other circumstances of time and place which demand full consideration. We should, however, have preferred the more general proposition that Shakespeare, following here, as elsewhere, the lead of partisan historians, made dramatic capital out of a wilful misconception of history by the clear light of his inner consciousness. To this it might be added that the coincidences of the case as well as the testimony of nearly contemporary writers compel us to consider respectfully the claims of Sir John Falstof to literary martyrdom.

The remaining essays in this attractive volume are also of an historical character, and are written with the same delicacy of touch, though they make no pretension to original research.

A Short History of Mediæval Peoples, from the Dawn of the Christian Era to the Fall of Constantinople. By Robinson Souttar, D.C.L. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—It is not easy to find a justification for Dr. Souttar's mediæval history, in which he includes the early Roman Empire. We find no signs in his work of original research, no new synthesis, no illumination of any of the perplexing problems which meet the student of the Middle Ages. Nor can it be said that, if Dr. Souttar has nothing new of his own, he at least supplies his readers with the latest results of special investigations. He has used in his book what may be regarded as respectable authorities, but he shows no knowledge of the special literature concerning the topics which he treats. It remains to ask whether his sketch is perhaps intended to serve as an educational manual. The chapters on Roman literature certainly read like a primer, and the tone is often that which an admirer

of "little Arthur" might adopt in the instruction of a bigger Arthur. But if this is the author's object, we fear that his work cannot seriously compete with others already in existence.

In an historical work a theodicy is out of place, and Dr. Souttar might have spared us his exposition (pp. 61, 62) of the designs of the Creator. It would have been better if he had contented himself with the humbler task of explaining the conditions which enabled Christianity to spread throughout the Roman Empire. His historical judgments are swayed by his theological views; his accounts, for instance, of Marcus Aurelius and Mohammed might almost have been written by a mediæval ecclesiastic. Having quoted passages from the correspondence of Pliny and Trajan concerning the treatment of the Christians, he makes this observation:

"One is struck by the air of smug satisfaction with which men like Pliny and Trajan, clad in a little brief authority, sat in judgment upon and rebuked persons who were infinitely better themselves";

and he goes on with delightful seriousness to designate Pliny as "the poor miserable creature." We are told that though Augustus was a wise ruler, "yet, such are the limitations of human wisdom, during his reign Julius Caesar was deified, and there were temples and priests of Augustus." As Dr. Souttar does not explain why the policy of deification was unwise, we must suppose that his censure is based on theological premises. It would have been more to the purpose if he had said something about the origin and nature of the Imperial cult. His powers as a critic may be illustrated by his comment on the famous vision alleged to have been seen by Constantine when advancing against Maxentius:

"If we hesitate to believe the narrative, it is not because we doubt the possibility of a vision, but because we do not think the Redeemer of mankind would have encouraged war at all, by vision or otherwise."

The author is seen at his best in his chapters on the early emperors, whom he treats with both fairness and common sense. The same praise may be bestowed on his account of Julian. Of Constantine he is content to tell us that "he was a good man" (this sounds like a reminiscence of "Little Arthur"). The chapter on this emperor is inadequate. The author is more successful with Justinian; but it is curious to find him stigmatizing the 'Secret History' as "a wicked and unreliable book," and then taking as genuine the obviously exaggerated statement, which this book contains, that the population of the province of Africa "fell 5,000,000" in the reign of Justinian. Dr. Souttar has not studied the facts as a whole respecting the state of Africa after the Imperial restoration. The evidence on which he relies concerns only the particular province of Byzacena. He omits altogether to notice the system of military defence which was one of Justinian's most important works.

The information supplied is given, so far as it goes, without serious inaccuracies. Errors like "Ætius," "Boethius" (as if these names were trisyllables), "Radagaisus," "Tharcesian," and "Ecloga," are of minor importance. But inveterate mistakes are repeated because, as hinted above, Dr. Souttar is not abreast of recent investigation. Thus he makes Heraclius in his first Persian campaign sail to the Bay of Issus, and he supposes that Cyril and Methodius converted the Bulgarians. The exploded date for the attack of the Russians on Constantinople in the reign of Michael III. appears. We have said enough, however, to show the general character of this history of mediæval peoples.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

FOR one who has never yet come under the spell of Wordsworth no fitter passkey could be imagined than is found in *Poems by William Wordsworth*, selected with an Introduction by Stopford A. Brooke, and illustrated by Edmund H. New (Methuen & Co.). Mr. Brooke's eloquent pages dwell on the poet's life at Grasmere, the effects of the scenery on his genius and moral being, and his interpretation of that scenery and those effects in his verse. One aspect of the man, often overlooked, is thus described:—

"There was that in Wordsworth's character.....which felt a sympathy with the grim, severe, fierce aspects of nature in the recesses and heights of the ancient mountains. The hard Cumbrian grit was at the root of his character—that grit which came down to him from the Danish, far more than from the Celtic blood; which, when he was young, made half his thought rugged, and his action as steadfast as the cliffs of Helvellyn—an iron foundation for life and character.....It was this grim element in him which sent him across the seas to France when France was torn with revolution, and made him the patriot of humanity. Southey and Coleridge talked of revolution, planned their republic in America—and stayed at home. Wordsworth, austere, determined, adventurous, went straight to the heart of the fierce strife.....looked with sleepless eyes on Paris when the September massacres had cried to the city 'Sleep no more,' joined the Brissotins, and barely escaped with his life.....We forget too much this fierce strength in the man when we estimate his poetry. We forget the solidity of this passion, not cast away on youthful love but given to the cause of man, which was in his manhood like a core of heated rock, and which not one of the other poets possessed.....with a similar strength."

The extracts number 188, against Arnold's 170 and Prof. Dowden's 200, and, like the latter, include passages from 'The Prelude' and 'The Excursion.' Mr. Brooke's selection is independent and characteristic—a lover's rather than a critic's choice—inspired less by technical excellence than by a certain intimately Wordsworthian quality of substance and tone. He dares to print 'The Thorn' in full, and omits the lines 'To a Highland Girl,' 'The Primrose of the Rock,' and the 'Ode to May.'

Some exquisite little gems shine here detached from their matrix: take the following from 'The Waggoner,' in which the poet tells how his "timid scruples" about that "adventurous song" were ultimately overcome:—

But Nature might not be gainsaid;
For what I have and what I miss
I sing of these—it makes my bliss!
Nor is it I who play the part,
But a shy spirit in my heart
That comes and goes—will sometimes leap
From hiding-places ten years deep;
Or haunts me with familiar face,
Returning, like a ghost unlaid,
Until the debt I owe is paid.

Rather more than two-thirds of the space are devoted to the poems of 1798–1807—not that Wordsworth's later verse is thinnish with profit or delight, but simply because it is mostly inspired by scenes outside the Lake Country, and thus falls outside the purpose of this volume, in which letterpress and drawings are mutually illustrative. The latter, done with pen and ink, are on the whole successful in suggesting that spiritual essence of the landscape which it was Wordsworth's constant endeavour to catch and express in his verse.

We have received from the Eragny Press (The Brook, Hammersmith) a charming little copy of *Riquet à la Houppe*, containing, in addition to Perrault's version, one taken from a manuscript in the Mazarin Library, Paris, by an unknown author of the seventeenth century. The book is beautifully printed in red and black, and

contains two coloured woodcuts by Mr. Lucien Pissarro. The second version of the story reads like a travesty by some malicious courtier of Perrault's delightful idyll. The princess—here called the only daughter of a rich noble of Grenada—is, as in the accepted tale, beautiful and stupid. Walking out one day, she accidentally met Riquet, who was the King of the Gnomes. He proposed marriage, in return for giving her wit and liveliness, with the usual condition of a year's probation. The princess accepted him, but in the meantime fell in love with a noble of the Court. She was, however, compelled to marry Riquet, but managed to convey a message to her lover, who joined her in her subterranean abode. Riquet, consumed with jealousy, decreed that she should be witty and amusing at night only, remaining as stupid as ever by day. But his wife discovered a herb which had the property of putting her husband soundly to sleep; and while he slumbered, she was able to enjoy the society of her lover. One night an attendant gnome, alarmed by his master's terrific snoring, went to see what was the matter, and discovered the herb placed under Riquet's nose. He took it away, on which Riquet woke up, and, not finding his wife by his side, went in search of her. He discovered the two lovers together, and avenged himself by turning his rival into a gnome as ugly as himself, whereby the poor lady was left for the remainder of her life in a distressing state of connubial uncertainty. The only criticism we have to make on this little book is that as the manuscript version is in the spelling of Louis XIV.'s time, it would have been more harmonious if Perrault's tale had been taken from one of the early editions, instead of from some modern text with present-day orthography.

In the "Belles-Lettres Series" of the "Royal Library" (Humphreys) *Practical Wisdom* has just appeared, a general title which includes six pieces of seventeenth-century parental advice by Francis Osborn, Sir George Savile, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Burleigh, Sir Matthew Hale, and William, Earl of Bedford, respectively. Despite their unity of purpose and similarity of method, they form a volume without a hint of monotony—thanks to the marked personality of each writer. Their wisdom is as fresh as ever, and here and there one lights upon a reflection almost humorously apt to modern times, as in the following from 'Francis Osborn's Advice to a Son':—

"Be conversant in the speeches, declarations, and transactions occasioned by the late war: out of which more natural and useful knowledge may be sucked, than is ordinarily to be found in the mouldy records of antiquity."

The printing of the book is, as usual, beyond praise.

The Works of R. L. Stevenson. "Pentland Edition." Vols. IX.-XII. With Bibliographical Notes by Edmund Gosse. (Cassell & Co.) — The third instalment of this excellent edition of Stevenson includes 'Memories and Portraits' (collected in 1887), the 'Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin' (1887), 'Kidnapped' (1886), 'Catriona' (1893), 'The Master of Ballantrae' (1889), and 'The Wrecker' (written in collaboration with Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, and issued in 1892). The works appear in this order, and it will be seen once more that the arrangement is not quite chronological.

This period may be taken as representative of Stevenson's maturing genius. The position of his works has been variously estimated, but it has always seemed to us that, outside the unfinished 'Weir of Hermiston' and certain short stories, his genius is most visible in the much-debated 'Master

of Ballantrae.' The objections to that masterpiece are, we think, comparatively trivial. The conclusion has been spoken of as a charnel-house, and exceptions have been taken to the method of narration. But we believe that the real grounds of the distaste for this sincere piece of work are rather to be found in its imagined declension from the Scott tradition. Stevenson treated Scottish history in a different vein; the house of Durie was divided for and against the Pretender in order to secure the estates—a thing common enough at the time. Scott would never have betrayed romantic principles in this way; but Stevenson had the courage to do so. Probably the finest tragic scene in modern fiction is contained in those chapters which recount the behaviour of Lord Durrisdeer and Mrs. Henry after the celebrated duel in the garden. Secundra Dass has been criticized as impossible and as farcical, but by no one who is acquainted with Orientalism. 'Kidnapped' was begun in lightness of heart as a boy's story, but forced its own development as a serious study of the Appin murder. 'Catriona' is undoubtedly a falling-off, and here for the first time Stevenson tampered with the young woman. It cannot be said that his experiment was a failure, but his concessions to popular convention prevented it from being a marked success. And in Miss Grant we have the original of many wearisome arch heroines. 'The Wrecker' is broken into four separate pieces, and in a way may be said to work backwards. Fragments of it are unforgettable, notably the scenes on the Pacific Slope, Pinkerton, and the tragic affair of the 'Flying Scud.'

Mr. Gosse's notes again illuminate some interesting points for Stevensonians. In respect of Fleeming Jenkin's conversation he remarks that

"A surviving spectator.....may confess that it was sometimes a little too long for the rest of his audience, and that R. L. S. himself was known to show impatience of the interminable volume of it." To 'The Master of Ballantrae' is now prefixed the original introduction designed for the romance, but omitted for some reason. It is in the form of a discussion with a certain Johnstone Thomson, W.S., who is identified as Mr. Charles Baxter, afterwards Stevenson's executor. Mr. Gosse's comment on this contains a noteworthy statement, namely,

"Mrs. Stevenson has been told, on what she believes to be good native authority, that the Queen [i.e., of Hawaii] kept notes in her diary of all that Stevenson said in their daily conversations, and that after her death this interesting MS. will be published."

'The Wrecker' was designed as the first of a trilogy, which was to be completed with 'The Pearl Fisher' and 'The Beach-Combers.' Regarding it Stevenson wrote:—

"As for the manner, it is all superficially mine, in the sense that the last copy is all in my hand. Lloyd did not even put pen to paper in the Paris scenes or the Barbizon scenes.....I had the best service from him on the character of Nares."

Mr. Gosse expresses the hope that Mr. Lloyd Osbourne "will yet publish a detailed account of the mode in which this task of collaboration was carried on"; but perhaps this is too much to expect. Besant never explained the details of his collaboration with Rice.

SIR THOMAS BARCLAY has published a most valuable volume at the right moment. *Problems of International Practice and Diplomacy, with Special Reference to the Hague Conferences*, is a book which has been previously printed for private use, and deserves the wider public which it now reaches through Messrs. Sweet & Maxwell of London

and the Boston Book Company of Massachusetts. The author is modest in his preface, but it is difficult to exaggerate the usefulness of his chapters, dealing as they do with all the international subjects now before the Powers and the Parliaments of the world. He speaks out in several passages in such fashion as to display strength and courage. He writes, for example, of ourselves and Germany, that

"in the case of the 'Bundesrat,'.....a neutral Power, of no great maritime strength, dictated to some extent to the most formidable maritime State in the world the way in which it ought to deal with neutral merchant ships on the high seas, and claimed and obtained what were practically penal damages for the stoppage of a ship, though effected in accordance with the rights of warfare, as hitherto practised."

On the other hand, he will disappoint many of his friends in peace and arbitration circles by the caution and the conservative tendency displayed in the greater portion of his work. As regards the immunity from capture of private property at sea, our author is far from siding with the strongest advocates of change; but all will admit the value of the arguments and illustrations presented by him. Another useful chapter is that on the effect of the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties. We hardly think that Sir T. Barclay is right in stating that "in Europe this clause has been uniformly treated as applying to all reductions of tariff without distinction." In the case of Servia, after long discussion, there was admitted, even by ourselves, the important exception of cross-frontier land trade, as contrasted with maritime commerce; and this dangerous exception—immortal as between Russia and China—has since been recognized on other occasions. Against the American view, successfully maintained, or perhaps we should say dogmatically insisted on, in recent negotiations with the United Kingdom, Sir Thomas Barclay rightly protests. In his chapter on 'Declarations of War' our author incidentally states that the Anglo-Boer War was preceded by an ultimatum. It is necessary to point out that the word "ultimatum" is a vague expression, as indeed may be gathered from other historical examples quoted by him, such as that of Palmerston and France in 1850. We do not agree with Sir Thomas Barclay's comment in this case. He twice uses the word "misunderstanding" of Palmerston's refusal to accept the withdrawal of the French Ambassador as a hostile step, and adds:—

"It is abundantly clear that if ever the withdrawal of an ambassador was used as the modern equivalent of a declaration of war, or warning of war, to be followed by acts of hostility without further notice, that withdrawal of the French Ambassador was so regarded by the withdrawing Cabinet, and so understood by the French Senate [?] and House of Representatives, to which it was announced."

The fact was that the French Republic had not the faintest intention of going to war with us over the Finlay-Don Pacifico dispute with Greece. In the very announcement made to the Assembly it was stated that a Chargé d'Affaires had been "accredited" in place of the Ambassador. Not only did we leave our Ambassador, Lord Normanby, in Paris, but it was not, we believe, suggested by the French Government that his presence was otherwise than agreeable to them. Palmerston was censured in the House of Lords, and attacked alike by the Conservatives and by the Radicals under Milner-Gibson, in the House of Commons; and, though Palmerston obtained his majority, the French within five weeks got their way. War had not been seriously thought of by any one,

although, of course, it played a part in Opposition speeches. The Russo-Japanese War is named in contrast to the Anglo-Boer War, and we are told that the former was an exception to the rule that recent wars have been "preceded by deliberate notice." The Japanese demands, though expressed in moderate terms, and some three months before the beginning of hostilities, were couched in a form which was at the time, we think correctly, described as "an ultimatum." Careful observers had no doubt, as indeed our author in another passage admits, that war would begin if the Japanese terms were not accepted by the date at which in fact it opened. The account of the steps taken by the Japanese should have been supplemented by a note adding the further fact that Japanese subjects were removed from Port Arthur, under arrangement between the Russian Viceroy and the Japanese consular and naval authorities, on the day before the Japanese attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, and were also fired on at Chemulpo. An allusion to the outbreak of the Franco-German War is incomplete and somewhat misleading. The impression of our Foreign Office, that foreign affairs were in a condition of tranquillity a few days before the outbreak of the war, was one which ought not to have prevailed, and would not if the Foreign Office had been aware of the previous occasions on which the Hohenzollern candidature had become known to France, or of the military negotiations between France and Austria.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG is so distinguished and even famous a soldier that his *Cavalry Studies, Strategical and Tactical* (Hugh Rees), will commend themselves to a large public. The volume, which has had the great advantage of help from Col. Lonsdale Hale, is too technical for long review in our literary pages, and is intended for professional students of the art of war. Like all sound books on war, it contains, however, some history, and in particular deals with the operations of the Viceroy of Italy in 1809, and his defeat by the Austrians at the beginning of that war, from which, indeed, Eugene Beauharnais learnt much, at the expense of Napoleon. The dispatches of the Emperor here quoted are good specimens of his military style, and bring out his extraordinary capacity for reading events of which his information was but slight. We may draw attention to some incidental remarks by General Haig that will be noted in India as revealing the real facts known to him when Inspector-General of Cavalry in that empire. Those who think that the eleven regiments of white cavalry in India are not kept in their present costly form for Indian purposes will be strengthened in their opinion by this passage:—

"It is commonly argued that so far as India is concerned, Cavalry Divisions or even Cavalry Brigades will never be required, and can never be employed on or beyond the North-West Frontier of India, owing to the difficulties of the terrain, and of transport and supply. But with our vast and widely scattered Empire, it is impossible to say where our army may not be required at any moment."

We note the statement by General Haig that "much has recently been done by Lord Kitchener to improve the organization of the cavalry in India." The words may possibly concern the changes which have been made in transport—a question of money, refused to Lord Roberts, and granted to the present Commander-in-Chief. If, however, the larger portion of the cavalry in India, namely, the native cavalry, is included, we are inclined to dispute the accuracy of the statement. On his arrival

in India Lord Kitchener did much to menace the existence of that magnificent force. He was checked in his unfortunate policy, and the best that can be said is that not much harm has in fact been done. There is some weakness in passages translated from foreign writings, but we are able to recommend the book to all interested in the future of cavalry.

M. NOËL BLACHE, previously known as the author of two pretty volumes of Provençal tales, of which perhaps the best was "Au Pays du Mistral," published some twenty-three years ago, now issues through M. Édouard Cornély of Paris *Le Socialisme*, which belongs to a kind of French literature less attractive to us and less important. M. Blache may reassure a few of his neighbours, but there will not be one Socialist the fewer in the world for his book, and that embellishment of anti-clerical individualism which he desires is not likely to be promoted by his philosophical, though it might be by his earlier, productions. M. Blache is not polite to us, but readers on this side the Channel must accept our statement that he is almost equally rude to the "Latin races" and to the Slavs. With us, and perhaps the Americans, he deals in this fashion:—

"The Anglo-Saxons.....brutal, exclusively industrial, looking forward to nothing except the effort of a powerful but frightful individualism, battle of man against man: inventors of the struggle for life; race without literature.....powerless in artistic creation.....scornful of.....the hope which sustains and the ideal which ennobles the spirit."

There are a few names of what may roughly be styled Anglo-Saxon race which might be remembered in a rival land of poetry.

Some Reminiscences and the Bagpipe. By Alexander Duncan Fraser, M.D. (Edinburgh, Hay).—Indignation has been known to produce verses; and we are indebted to it for the impassioned, if rather desultory, treatise before us. Dr. Fraser is himself a skilled piper as well as a patriotic Highlander, and in both characters is much hurt by some modern aspersions on the antiquity and nationality of his favourite instrument. If he had followed much of the Celtic philology of the day, he would possibly have been comforted by the discovery that the late Dr. Macbain and his school repudiated the pipe on the ground that it began with a *p*. The *pib-mhór* must be as hateful as *partan* or *piúthar* to the thorough-going partisans of the P-Kelt and Q-Kelt theory. It was not in the nature of things that they would allow any earlier origin than the Middle Latin *pipa* to a word of such disconcerting prevalence; and the idea that David II. might have brought the instrument from England must have been too welcome to be rejected. Undoubtedly the bagpipe was long at home in England. It is mentioned by Chaucer; Shakspeare (whose estimate of it differs from those of Mendelssohn and Dr. Fraser) speaks of the Lincolnshire bagpipe (an indication among others of Celtic survival in the Fens?); it still lingers in Northumberland. The town-piper, a few centuries ago, was a widespread institution in Lowland Scotland.

But against this may be set the undoubtedly antiquity of the Irish pipe, mentioned, it is said, in the Breton laws. We confess to believing that the Gael of Scotland was as well and as early equipped as his brother of Erin, and probably independently of England. The development of the Highland warpipe was on later lines, and distinct from all the "bellows" pipes, Irish included; but the great two-droned

pipe of the eighteenth century was probably the same as that of Buchanan's days, two centuries before.

As to earlier times (Giraldus and his "chorus" notwithstanding), certainty is impossible. One can only say that there are many traces of the extreme antiquity of the instrument, which was known to Greece and Rome, probably through Celtic contemporaries; on the other hand, that one reference in the few Highland poems which have survived from the Middle Ages would outweigh all argument as to its Highland origin.

The author has accumulated much learning on the pipe, from the first stage of "ane reed and ane bleddir," in far lands and near; has illustrated his book with specimens; and has given many gossiping reminiscences and some touching stories. We could have wished he had gone more into detail on the musical argument he commences—the relation of the pipe to Scottish vocal music. As to the inspiration of the "glorious wench of Skye," one who has marched some hundreds of miles with her may be allowed to express his sympathy. Fassifern dying at Quatrebras, Irving on his sickbed, Gordon Cumming in his last hours, are witnesses to a spell which will survive the critics, musical or—other.

Concepts of Philosophy. By A. T. Ormond. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This is a book by the McCosh Professor of Philosophy in Princeton University. It is divided in a somewhat forbidding way into three parts, entitled 'Analysis,' 'Synthesis,' and 'Deductions.' In the course of these three series of studies the whole field of philosophy, including moral philosophy and the philosophy of religion, is dealt with from a standpoint which may best be described as Kantian. This, indeed, is but a misleading epithet if taken to mean more than that Mr. Ormond's starting-point is critical in the technical sense. The general nature of his conclusions is put before us thus:—

"The doctrine of this book is that consciousness when adequately conceived is the great reality. This doctrine can be maintained, however, only when consciousness is identified with the energy or activity that becomes aware of itself and its object, and not simply with that awareness itself. Consciousness is not merely an awareness, but is rather the being that performs that function."

Mr. Ormond goes on to expand the notion further yet, and to include in it that more primal activity which antedates and grounds awareness, and may be represented as subliminal and not as yet aware of either its object or itself. The result at which philosophy aims, and to which, in our author's view, it is able to attain, is an interpretation of the world which reduces it directly to reason and purpose. Moreover, "that man has a chartered right to certainty as to God and his own freedom and immortality is a proposition the justification of which is an important part of the main business of philosophy." In its discussion of the nature of scientific method the book owes a good deal to Prof. James Ward, of Cambridge, and the author's obligations in this respect are acknowledged in the Preface.

THE last piece of book-work done by Joseph Knight was his *Introduction to Sheridan's Dramatic Works*, published by Mr. Frowde. Our readers may be glad to hear that this appreciation is available not only in "The World's Classics" form, which we noticed some while since, but also in the well-known "Oxford Edition" of standard authors. This latter issue, with its clear type, fifteen well-chosen illustrations of real interest, and a comely blue

binding, is excellent every way. For those who like a more elaborate affair, the edition in fine half-vellum is a book worthy to be treasured alike for its appearance and its association. The union of two of the brightest spirits who have adorned the dramatic world is eminently just.

WE are pleased to see that Symonds's translations of the mediaeval Goliardic lays under the title *Wine, Women, and Song*, have been added to "The King's Classics" (Chatto & Windus). The book, first published in 1884, gives a remarkable insight into a little-known literature.

MESSRS. DENT's long series of Dumas's novels has reached *La Dame de Monsoreau* and *The Forty-Five*, two admirable romances of the Valois cycle. Bussy, soldier of fortune, and Chicot, jester and fighter of consummate ability, rank high in the great gallery of Dumas's brilliant figures, but they have not with novel-readers the reputation they deserve.

THE ST. ALBANS PAGEANT.

THE opening day of the Pageant at St. Albans secured better weather than the other great displays of 1907. This fact may, perchance, dispose us to take a too favourable view of it. Nevertheless, after mature reflection, we are strongly inclined to award the palm to the ancient city of Hertfordshire. Each pageant had its own virtues and characteristics. The actual individual acting may have been superior in the earlier displays; the effects pertaining to navigable water at Romsey, and especially at Oxford, were impossible at St. Albans; and nothing could surpass the beauty and finish of some of the exquisite scenes at Bury St. Edmunds. Yet the splendid pictures and vigorous life shown throughout the St. Albans episodes place this Pageant, taken as a whole, above its fellows. The colouring and marshalling and the approach of processions from the far distance at Oxford were not here out-rivalled; but there was none of the somewhat jarring buffoonery of the Roger Bacon episode, or the vulgarity of scenes such as that of the eighteenth-century fair of St. Giles.

The display proved that we have a good pageant-master in Mr. Herbert Jarman, of the Lyric Theatre, with whom was associated Mr. Philip Carr. Mr. Charles H. Ashdown, a well-known local antiquary, was the author of the words and lyrics for the occasion. There was a greater literary finish about the books of the three other pageants, but on the whole Mr. Ashdown may be congratulated on apt language and an occasional fine bit of blank verse. His descriptive lines for the use of the Narrative Chorus were simple, explicit, and terse. Local talent was again evident in the person of Mr. W. H. Bell, who was entrusted with the whole of the music of the Pageant. Mr. Bell also acted as conductor of the orchestra, which struck us as being scarcely strong enough for so vast an out-door stage; but the music was well suited to the great variety of incident, and the most effective we have heard so far. The ambitious scheme of music at Oxford was considered remarkably successful as an historical reproduction. Yet to the general public much of it seemed singularly crude.

The costumes and properties, prepared locally under the direction of Mr. Groves, the master of the St. Albans School of Art, for the most part showed a full grasp of dress extending over some sixteen centuries. If there was any failure, it was in the ecclesiastical vestments,

which struck us as being more correctly portrayed both at Romsey and Oxford.

Heraldry played an important part in the elaborate and brightly coloured banners of the funeral of Queen Eleanor and the battle of St. Albans. In the latter the banners passed too rapidly before the eyes for careful criticism, but we have no doubt that they were faithfully rendered, for the details were under the direct supervision of Mr. Ambrose Lee, York Herald.

The ground selected for this last pageant was, perhaps, the most notable from an historic point of view; and certainly the best adapted for diversified displays, both close at hand and at some little distance. It was within the ancient city of Verulam, and a considerable portion of the old Roman wall formed a background to a part of the arena. It was during the fifth century that the Saxons captured and destroyed Verulam, and built the new town on the hill to the east. The great stand, with its wide-stretching wings, faced towards the present town, and above the trees on Holmhurst Hill could be distinguished the Norman tower of the abbey church. Immediately in front was a fair stretch of meadow sward, whilst on either side, especially to the left, were clumps of great timber and broken ground. In front again, beyond a fringe of well-grown trees, chiefly chestnut, the ground fell away in many undulations down to the distant edge of the little river Ver, adjacent to the abbey mills, beyond which lies the town-encircled abbey. We have mentioned the absence of any navigable water, but a few spectators may have known that they were fairly close to the verge of what was a great sheet of water some two thousand years ago, and that the British causeway, still extant, was constructed by the chieftains of the Cassii to dam up the stream. This water was known as the Roman lake of Verulam, and afterwards as the great fish-pool of the Saxon kings.

Here we may note that Mr. Ashdown would have done well to follow the example of Mr. Cooke-Yarborough, of Romsey, and add good historical notes to the account of each episode.

Four of the eight episodes occurred upon the actual site of which the arena forms a part. It is unlikely that any other town in England could present an incident of equal antiquity with that which formed the opening of this Pageant, reproduced upon the precise spot where the original scene occurred, nearly twenty centuries earlier. It represented the capture of Verulam by Julius Caesar in July, B.C. 54. Cassivelaunus opposed his crossing of the Thames. He was, however, defeated, and retired on his capital city of Verulam; it was defended, as Cæsar himself tells us, by woods and marshes, but it was attacked in two places and captured. The Romans appeared on the scene at a critical moment, when the Druids were about to take the life of a maiden to propitiate the anger of their gods. Cassivelaunus, arriving in his war chariot, was himself indignant at this, and bidden by the Druids not to offend the gods. The impersonator of this part used a clear ringing voice to advantage.

The rebellion under Boadicea, about a century later, formed the subject of the next episode. It began with the wail of Roman women flying from Verulam, speedily followed across the arena by a white-robed group of priests of Apollo, bearing objects of value from the altars and temples, and accompanied by Roman citizens of all classes and ages. As they took shelter in the woods Boadicea, with her two daughters, drove up in a war-chariot drawn by three great piebald horses. She was surrounded

by many wounded and retreating Britons, who were flying from Suetonius Paulinus and his great force of legionaries. Finally, the queen takes poison, and is found by Suetonius stretched upon the sword.

The death of St. Alban, though well acted in parts and well staged, was the least successful of the representations. There was more of ordinary acting, and far less realization of the parts, than in the incident of St. Edmund in East Anglia.

To a certain extent a similar criticism might be applied to the next episode, wherein Offa, the great King of Mercia, as a practical proof of his contrition about the death of Ethelbert, founded in August, 793, the monastery of St. Alban, when the bones of the saint were discovered, Willegod being made the first abbot. The approach of these bones—carried in a rude shrine, partly by monks, and partly by the labourers who had unearthed them, with their tools over their shoulders—to the king and queen and great ecclesiastics was a fine bit of pageantry.

For the rest of the Pageant we have nothing but unqualified praise. No representation of the fifth episode—which was without words, except for the murmured chanting of the dirge—could have been more realistic or solemn than the great picture of the funeral cortège of Queen Eleanor. The scene was deeply religious from end to end, and the sorrowing king looked majestic. All the ecclesiastics of the great abbey, headed by Abbot John de Berkhamstead, and bearing the shrine of St. Alban, came forward to meet the royal mourner, conducting the resplendent hearse, with torches flaming around it, to its night's halt within the abbey church. The route of this magnificent procession was flanked by suitably clad impersonators of the townsmen of the day, but they looked like casual observers somewhat subdued in spirit, and in the actual scene they would surely have crossed themselves as the corpse passed. However, we could scarcely expect more when we learnt that these townsfolk were the boys of Haileybury School.

Great was the contrast of the succeeding episode, for therein were set forth the stirring incidents of the peasants' revolt of 1381, in which St. Albans played no small part. John Ball, the itinerant preacher, entered at the head of an excited crowd, who received his sonorous and denunciatory periods with exultant cheers. A messenger arrives hot-foot from London, telling how Wat Tyler holds the place with a hundred thousand men, and sends word to St. Albans that if they fail

To get their just demands, I will come down
And smoke the monks out of their holes, and burn
Their wretched monastery.

Whilst the mob are engaged in burning rolls and records taken from the monastery, Abbot de la Mere and the chief officials of the abbey approach, and are at first threatened with violence; but when the abbot in his alarm gives way and grants them rights of pasture and timber, and the possession of handmills of their own, their threats are changed into glad shouts. The success of the common folk is, however, but brief; the rioters are attacked, Richard II. arrives with Judge Tressilian, and a merciless revenge is exacted in contradiction of express pledges. The whole of these scenes, in which large numbers took part, were vigorously rendered in realistic fashion.

The seventh episode will probably live longest in the memory of the majority of the spectators. It was a singularly vivid and stirring representation of much of the second battle of St. Albans, 1461.

It was almost a bathos, after this stir and tumult, to come to the peaceful days of Queen Elizabeth. But the visit of the Virgin Queen to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, at Gorhambury, with the address of the Mayor and Council, and the shouts of greeting of the boys of St. Albans' School, which claims to be the oldest scholastic foundation in England, made a bright and welcome bit of pageantry. The dancing of a stately pavane before the Queen by eight couples in costumes of black and white introduced a few awkward movements, but we believe they were strictly Elizabethan. A morris dance of girls was greatly appreciated, but did not compare favourably with that at Bury St. Edmunds. The massing and march past of all the characters was exceedingly effective and well carried out.

A TARDY TRIBUTE TO STERNE.

Athenæum Club.

THE humorist of the first class is a rare article indeed: notably in this country and in these latter days. We can count our humorous writers on the fingers: Swift, Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Dickens, and, perhaps, Thackeray. But there is one writer missing here, more racy and original than any—the English Rabelais, as he has been called: Laurence Sterne. It is remarkable how he has been set aside: he is now rarely alluded to—Widow Wadman and my Uncle Toby seem almost unintelligible: new editions are not asked for, neither are there criticisms of his writings, his last appreciation being by Whitwell Elwin. I myself have done the best I could, in my small way. I wrote a life—the only one—published some forty odd years ago, which has passed through three editions. H. D. Traill wrote a short sketch for the "English Men of Letters," and Mr. Sidney Lee another for the "Dict. Nat. Biog.": but they are founded on my life. There is something curious in this neglect. But, alas! not only have his works been passed by, but his poor body has been outraged.

For, worn out by consumption, he gave up the ghost in a Bond Street lodging—a footman looking on, a hired nurse helping herself to his sleeve-links; no wife or daughter near him. A night or two after his burial his body was taken up by resurrection men, and sent for dissection to Cambridge. The face was recognized by one of the operators.

This tragic business may be the reason that there is no monument to Sterne, for any "Hic jacet" would be untruthful and inappropriate. Yet he was a Prebendary of York Minster, where we might have expected some sort of tablet, at least. Some twenty years ago I started the idea of a memorial in the Minster, to which the late Archbishop Thomson gave warm support; but it fell through, as the Dean would not sanction it. So poor Yorick—who seemed to have no friend but myself—was laid aside. Something, however, after this hundred and forty years' interval, has been done at last. I have just modelled a sitting figure after Sir Joshua's well-known portrait. Sterne is shown seated in his chair, with his hat and stick thrown carelessly on the floor, and a bundle of papers on his knee. It is really not an unsuccessful presentment. Below is a solid red-marble pedestal, on which is a medallion showing the scene in the sentry box, Uncle Toby and the Widow. There is this inscription: "Sterne, Prebendary of York, by his biographer." This has been placed in the Cathedral Library, where it is to be hoped poor Yorick, after

one hundred and forty years of neglect, will find a long undisturbed repose. I think I may claim some credit for my double contribution—the history of his life and his fashioned likeness.

PERCY FITZGERALD, F.S.A.

* * * Our correspondent has overstated the neglect of Sterne. "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey" are being constantly reprinted. The latter appears, for instance, among the first twenty of the "Sisley Books," one of the latest of popular libraries.

THE CANTERBURY AND YORK SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Canterbury and York Society was held on the 11th inst. During the year fair progress has been made, four parts of its publications having been issued. Two of these parts are in continuation of Bishop Hugh de Welles's register of Lincoln; a third of that of Bishop Halton of Carlisle, begun in 1292; whilst the fourth gives the final part of Bishop Cantilupe's register of Hereford. The immediate work that the Society has in hand for the fourth year of its publications is the conclusion of Bishop Hugh de Welles's register, the continuation of that of Bishop Halton, and further registers of Hereford diocese. In addition to these, the Society is at work on registers of Canterbury and Rochester: the first part of Archbishop Parker's register, edited by the Rev. W. H. Frere, will be issued in the ensuing autumn. Through the kind permission of the Bishop of Lincoln and the Registrar of the diocese, the valuable register of Bishop Grossetete has been deposited at the Bodleian Library for the Society's use. The meeting appointed Mr. C. Johnson, of the Public Record Office, and the Rev. Dr. Cox to assist the honorary general editor, the Rev. F. N. Davis. The joint presidents, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, were re-elected; and among the vice-presidents Sir John Gray Hill took the place of the late Earl of Liverpool. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Director of the Society of Antiquaries, was reappointed hon. treasurer. The Society is now showing steady activity. Its work would be materially accelerated if the roll of membership (about 200) was increased. Among recent subscribers is the Vatican Library. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, 124, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE DATE OF ROBERT CECIL'S BIRTH.

IN Prof. Montague's new volume in Messrs. Longman's "Political History of England" it is stated that Robert Cecil was "about forty years of age" in 1603. Turning to the "Dictionary of National Biography" for more precise information, I found the remark that "the exact year of his birth has been the subject of much doubt," and a somewhat inconclusive inference that his birth "must be set down at the earliest some time in 1563." The volume of "Errata" supplies nothing more definite. But in Burghley's "Family and Historical Memoranda," printed in vol. v. p. 69 of the "Calendar of Hatfield MSS." we have the entry "1563, June 1. Robert Cecil born." This may probably be taken as conclusive, although the statements on the same page to the effect that Henry VIII. died on 28 June, 1547, and that William Cecil was in the Chancellor's custody in September,

1548, and in the Tower in November, 1548, "on account of the Duke of Somerset's affair," show that these memoranda as printed in the "Calendar" are not always accurate.

A. F. POLLARD.

THOMSON'S "SEASONS."

THE wish has so often been expressed (by myself, amongst others) for the preparation of a full variorum edition of Thomson's "Seasons"—a task the complexity of which has hitherto baffled all the poet's editors—that I think considerable interest will be felt in the announcement that a young German scholar has been induced to give some years to this formidable task. Dr. Otto Zippel, of Greiz, who has proved his competency by an excellent treatise on the "Entstehungs- und Entwicklungsgeschichte von Thomsons 'Winter,'" has completed a collation of all the original texts with the various readings of the late editions down to the close of Thomson's life. These he has arranged historically, and he has added a record of all the unprinted variations in the British Museum MS. In the cases of "Summer" and "Winter" such prodigality of variants was presented to him that he has been obliged to reproduce in full two-texts, and may have to add a third, as it has been found impossible to press all the alterations into the foot-notes of a single text.

I have had the privilege of inspecting the scheme of Dr. Zippel's work, which is of a marvellous intricacy. More than ever could I appreciate the reluctance which native scholars have shown in grappling with a work so involved and so fatiguing. What we have been too indolent to do for ourselves a tireless German has done for us, and, what is hardly less admirable, a German publisher has been found to be at the expense of producing the result. Before the close of this year Dr. Otto Zippel hopes to be able to place his finished MS. in the hands of Messrs. Meyer & Müller, of Berlin, who have undertaken to print it.

Dr. Zippel will take his place, with his own countryman Karl Borchard, and with the French critic M. Léon Morel, among the leading foreign authorities on the text of Thomson.

EDMUND GOSSE.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE ancient Cathedral of Wells was fortunate in the characters of its earliest rulers, and it has been equally favoured in our own times by the attention that has been bestowed upon its archaeological treasures. The latest contribution to the early history of this church is contained in the important Calendar of the muniments of the Dean and Chapter, the first part of which has been recently issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. It will be remembered that earlier reports on this collection were made by the Commissioners in 1870, 1872, and 1885; and these progressive descriptions, coupled with Mr. W. de Gray Birch's catalogue, may be regarded as supplying sufficient indications of its contents. The present Report is the first instalment of a more detailed Calendar of the cathedral muniments, and deals with the famous "Liber Albus" and its complement in the ancient "Liber Ruber," leaving the modern "Liber Ruber," the Ledger Books and Act Books, and the original Documents for future publication. This Calendar is noticeable both for the excellent plan recommended

by the Commissioners and for the careful and scholarly treatment of the important MSS. by the learned editor. During the last few years the Board has pursued the enlightened policy of recasting the inferior reports of an earlier régime in a perfected form, and for the revision of the previous reports on the Wells MSS. it has been able to secure the services of an editor, Mr. W. H. B. Bird, who is fully competent. As a result of his labours the important Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman charters granted to this church have been described with great care, and references have been given to the parallel MSS. as well as to the printed texts or Calendars. Occasionally the editor renders us a further service by correcting errors in the standard editions of these charters, as when he identifies the "Hanean Hamm" of the charter of King Eadred with West Hatch in Somersetshire, and not with Hanham in Gloucestershire. It is not easy to glean after such a worker as Mr. Bird, but since he appears to invite suggestions for the elucidation of a small residuum of manorial terms, we may point out that the *berebretus* occurs as a conjoint manorial bailiff in the barley-growing manors of the bishopric of Winchester from the beginning of the thirteenth century. Again, *aquaebulus* may denote the duty of supplying water for the service of the chapel, since the *aquarius* referred to by the editor was occupied in the establishment of the royal household from Henry I. to Charles II. with the duty of replenishing the king's bath, and was known after the Restoration as the "Bagnio man." Finally, from the context, we should prefer *ad capistrum emendum* to a suggested reading *ad canistrum emendandum*.

This volume is furnished with an admirable index, which serves as a much-needed guide to the scattered entries of the registers. A table of contents could therefore perhaps be dispensed with, though a chronological list of the earlier royal charters would have formed a useful addition, together with a separate glossary.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Kempis (Thomas à), Of the Imitation of Christ, 5/- net. Translated by C. Kegan Paul and the Rev. T. A. Pope. Works, Vol. VI.

Trumbull (W.), Evolution and Religion, 5/- net. A parent's talk with his children concerning the moral side of evolution.

Westminster Lectures : Theories of the Transmigration of Souls, by the Rev. J. Gibbons ; The Church versus Science, by the Rev. J. Gerard ; Socialism and Individualism, by the Very Rev. A. Pock ; Authority in Belief, by the Rev. A. B. Sharpe ; Revelation and Creeds, by the Very Rev. J. M'Intyre ; Mysticism, by the Rev. R. H. Benson, 6d. net each.

Law.

Sleveking (A.), The German Law relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 15/-

Fine Art and Archaeology.

American Journal of Archaeology, April—June, 1 vol. 50. Calvert (A. F.) and Gallaher (W. M.), Cordova : a City of the Moors, 3/6 net. In the Spanish Series.

Kermode (P. M. C.), Manx Crosses, 6/- net. The inscribed and sculptured monuments of the Isle of Man from about the end of the fifth to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Wilson (D. H.), George Morland, 3/6 net. Illustrated with 20 plates and a photogravure frontispiece.

Poetry and Drama.

Bewan (S. K.), The Vine of Life, 2/6 net. A sonnet sequence. Blackhall (J.), The Dead God, and other Poems, 2/6 net. Buckton (A. M.), The Garden of Many Waters, 1/- net. A masque.

Chapman (H. G.), The New Apocalypse, 2/- net. A poem in blank verse.

Freneau (P.), The Poems of, Vol. III., 9 dols. net. The set. Edited by F. L. Pattee for the Princeton Historical Association.

Fuller (Capt. J. F. C.), The Star in the West, 6/- net. A critical essay on the works of Aleister Crowley.

Howell (W. D.), Minor Dramas, 5/- net. 2 vols.

Mackie (G.), Short Poems.

Maynadier (H.), The Arthur of the English Poets, 6/- net. Morris (W.), The Life and Death of Jason, 2/- net. Pocket Edition.

Rankin (J. B.), Voces Amoris, 3/6 net.

White (H. K.), Essays and Poems, 2/6 net. Edited by L. S. Birch.

Bibliography.

Brown (J. D.), Manual of Library Economy, 8/- net. With illustrations, forms, &c. Revised Edition. Peddie (R. A.), Metallurgical Bibliography, 1901-6, 1/- Westminster Public Libraries Report for 1906-7.

Philosophy.

Boxall (G. E.), The Awakening of a Race : an Advance in Civilisation, 7/6 net. Deals at length with some of the more important questions raised by the author in his book "The Anglo-Saxon : a Study in Evolution." The Monist, July, 60c.

Political Economy.

Guthrie (W. B.), Socialism before the French Revolution, 6/- net.

History and Biography.

Combes (L. de), The Finding of the Cross, 6/- Translated by L. Cappadocia. Deals with the fact and legend of early times concerning the Cross.

Day (Clive), A History of Commerce, 7/6 net.

Macaulay (Lord), The History of England from the Accession of James II., 5/- net. Edited with Introduction and Notes, by T. F. Henderson.

Smith (P.), Luther's Table Talk : a Critical Study, 1 dol. One of the Columbia University Studies in Political Science.

Geography and Travel.

Baring-Gould (S.), A Book of the Cevennes, 6/- With 44 illustrations (8 in colour) and a map. Uniform with the author's books on Brittany, the Riviera, the Rhine, &c. Graham (B. B. C.), Notes on the District of Menteith, 3/- For tourists and others. A new edition with pen-and-ink drawings by W. Bain.

Hakluyt, Voyages of Elizabethan Seamen. First Series : Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake. Edited by E. J. Payne, with additional notes, maps, &c., by C. Raymond Beazley, 2/6.

Koebel (W. H.), Modern Argentina : the El Dorado of To-day, 12/6 net. With notes on Uruguay and Chile.

Llangollen. The official guide, with map and 20 pictures.

Sports and Pastimes.

Barton (F. T.), Terriers, their Points and Management, 5/- net. With 40 illustrations.

Mason (Finch), Heroes and Heroines of the Grand National, 4/- net.

Education.

Cabot (E. L.), Everyday Ethics, 5/- net. Essays for school teachers, dealing with imagination, conscience, open-mindedness, &c.

Philology.

Dodgson (E. S.), The Leicærragan Verbal, 15/- net. An analysis of the 703 verbal forms in the Basque St. Matthew.

Shand (W. J. S.), Japanese Self-Taught, 2/6. Thimmin's system in Roman characters, with English phonetic pronunciation. One of Marlborough's Self-Taught Series. Travels of Ibn Jubayr. Edited by W. Wright. Second Edition, revised by M. J. de Goeje for the Trustees of the E. W. Gibb Memorial.

School-Books.

Heath (C.), Stories and Anecdotes for Translation into French, 1/-

Kingsley's Westward Ho! 2/- Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by A. D. Innes.

Reynolds (J. B.), Regional Geography : the Americas, 2/- Sinclair (J.), A Second Year's Course in Practical Physics, 1/-

Corner (E. M.) and Pinches (H. L.), The Operations of General Practice, 15/- net. One of the Oxford Medical Publications.

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, July, 5/- net.

Shepherd-Walwyn (H. W.), Pictures from Nature's Garden, 6/- Stories from life in wood and field, with 78 photographic illustrations from nature by the author.

Fiction.

Ashby-Sterry (J.), A Naughty Girl, 6d. A new edition.

Dickens (C.), David Copperfield, 2 vols., 10/- net each. Vols. XX. and XXI. of the elaborate National Edition.

Gerard (M.), Dr. Manton, 6/- A tale of mystery, happily dissolved in the end.

Hake (A. E.) and Murray (D. C.), The Eternal Dawn, 6/-

Heming (A.), Spirit Lake, 6/- A collection of Indian tales, with illustrations by the author.

Hewlett (M.), The Forest Lovers, 6d. For review of first edition see *Athenaeum*, July 16, 1898, p. 93.

Marryatt (F.), The Luckiest Girl in Yorkshire, and other Stories, 6/-

Mathers (H.), The Pirotette and other Stories, 6/-

Meade (L. T.), Kindred Spirits, 6/- Deals with the love of two girls for one man, introducing an old family curse, and a mystery partly founded on fact.

Mephistopheles : the Autobiography and Adventures of a Tabby Cat, by Keiro, 2/6

Ouida, Le Seize ; Toxin ; an Altruist, 6d. Three stories.

Rutherford (M.), Clara Hopgood, 1/- net. New Popular Edition. A third impression. For notice of former edition see *Athenaeum*, Aug. 15, 1896, p. 220.

Tanper (E. G.), One Eventful Summer, 6/- A romance of North Devon. The central idea of the story is whimsical, but there is both comedy and tragedy in it.

Thompson (A.), The Narrow Margin, 6/-

Whishaw (F.), The Secret Syndicate, 6/- The scene is laid in Russia.

White (F. M.), A Fatal Dose, 6/- Illustrated by H. Somerville. The heroine has worked her way up from a humble position till she figures in fashionable circles, where she poses as the widow of a wealthy man. Her ambition is to marry money, and so become a pillar of society.

General Literature.

Bates (E. K.), Seen and Unseen, 6/-

Craddock (C.), Whispers from the Fleet, 4/- net.

Edmondson (R.), John Bull's Army from Within, 6/- net. Facts, figures, and a human document from one who has been "through the mill," with an Introduction by Arnold White.

Essex Review, July, 1/- net.

Haig (Major-General D.), Cavalry Studies : Strategical and Tactical, 8/- net. See p. 69.

Hart (A. F.) and Hunt (E. L.), Guide to Probate, 2/- net.

Henderson (Col. D.), The Art of Reconnaissance, 5/- net.

Hobbes (J. O.), Life and To-morrow, 6/- Selections from her writings, arranged by Zora Procter.

Hutchinson's Popular Classics. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress ; Burney's Buccaneers of America ; Dickens's Tale of Two Cities, and Wilkins Collins's Rogue's Life ; Faraday's Chemical History of a Candle ; Holmes's Autocrat of the Breakfast Table ; Horace's Odes, Latin Text, with English Version by Philip Francis ; Miss Mitford's Our Village, 10/- net each.

Lynam (W. P.), Military Map-reading Simply Explained, 2/- net.

Moore (A. T.), Notes for the Tactical Fitness Examination, 2/- net.

Royal Navy List and Naval Recorder, July, 10/- Saga Book of the Viking Club, April.

Pamphlets.

Answer, An, to Mark Twain, 1/- net. Concerns the Congo State.

Catalogue of the Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, 1906-7.

Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London, Part XII., 1d.

Ridgeway (W.), The Date of the First Shaping of the Chuchulagua Saga, 3/- net. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the British Academy.

Stolypin (P. A.), The Great Point at Issue. Speech on the Agrarian Question delivered in the Duma on May 10th. A statement of the Government programme.

Stopes (Mrs. C. C.), The Sphere of "Man" in relation to that of "Woman" in the Constitution, 6d. net.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Daremberg (C.) et Saglio (E.), Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines; Vol. IV. Part I. N. O. P. Q. 25/- Delitzsch (F.), Mehr Licht : die bedeutsamsten Ergebnisse der babylonisch-assyrischen Grabungen für Geschichte, Kultur, und Religion, 2m.

Philosophy.

Windelband (W.), Präludien, Aufsätze und Reden zur Einleitung in die Philosophie, Third Edition, 7fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Dufourcq (A.), Étude sur les Gesta Martyrum romains, Vol. III. 15fr.

Dumas (J. B.), Neuf Mois de Campagne à la suite du Maréchal Soult, 7fr. 50.

Negrerie (Général de), Séditions militaires : Les Séditions militaires de 1790, 6fr. 50.

Pessimiste (Un.), Guillaume IL et son Peuple, 2fr. 50.

Revue historique, Juillet—Août, 6fr. 50.

Revue historique, Sixième Table générale, 1901-5, 8fr.

Whitehouse (R.), Une Princesse révolutionnaire : Christine Trivulze-Belgiojoso (1808-71), 5fr.

Philology.

Jones (Dr. R.), Practical Phonography (1701). Edited by Dr. Eilert Ekwall as Vol. II. of Neudrucke fröhne englischer Grammatiken.

Science.

Fournier (A.), Pour en guérir, 2fr. A sequel to "En guérir-on."

General Literature.

Bruni (É.), Les deux Nuits de Don Juan, 3fr. 50.

Gaillard (G.), La Beauté d'une Femme, 3fr. 50.

Paul (A.), Contes du Pays bleu, 3fr. 50.

Roland (M.), Le Presque Homme, 3fr. 50.

** All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for August Mr. A. C. Benson writes on "Contentment."

"Freddy Leveson" is a miniature biography of the late E. F. Leveson-Gower, by Mr. G. W. E. Russell. Dr. W. H. Fitchett

writes of Cawnpore "Amongst the Mutiny Cities of India." "Deaths of the Marshals," by Mr. C. Stein, opens up a byway of history concerning Napoleon's fighting generals. Science is represented by "The Electric Theory of Matter," by Mr. W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S.; and sport by "Herds of the Mountain," by Mr. A. C. Gathorne-Hardy, and "The Pursuit of Perspiration," by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P.

THE forthcoming number of the African Society's *Journal* will contain a detailed criticism by Sir H. H. Johnston of Mr. J. F. van Oordt's recently published work

"The Origin of the Bantu." Other items are "Tonga Religious Beliefs and Customs," by the Rev. A. G. MacAlpine; "Collections towards a Bibliography of the Eastern

Bantu Languages,' by Herr B. Struck, of Heidelberg; 'Soul, Spirit, Fate, according to the Notions of the Tshi and Ehwe Tribes,' by the Rev. A. Jehle, of the Basle Mission (Gold Coast); and a note by Major Burdon, C.M.G., Resident of Sokoto, on the history of Sokoto and the chronology of the native annalists.

MR. MURRAY's new books include several memoirs: 'The Reminiscences of the late Albert Pell, sometime M.P. for South Leicestershire,' edited with a memoir by Mr. Thomas Mackay; 'Capt. Joseph Wiggins,' by Mr. Henry Johnson, an illustrated record of the discoverer of the ocean route to Siberia; 'Memories of the Far West of Fifty Years Ago,' by Col. Robert Williams, edited by Mr. Edward Williams; and 'The Life and Correspondence of George, First Earl Macartney, 1737-1806,' by Mrs. Robbins.

'THE COURT OF THE TUILLERIES, 1852-1870,' by "Le Petit Homme Rouge," recently praised by us, is the work of Mr. Ernest A. Vizetelly. Apart from his personal recollections of the Tuilleries during the later years of the Empire, his work was largely based on his own family papers and information derived from members of his wife's family, who were connected with the Imperial Court. Mr. Vizetelly is now preparing a somewhat similar volume on the Presidents of the Republic, their establishments at the Elysée, the foreign policy of France, and Parisian society generally from 1871 onwards.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL's new book, of a similar character to its predecessors, 'Collections and Recollections' and 'Seeing and Hearing,' is to appear this autumn through E. Grant Richards. It is entitled 'A Pocketful of Sixpences,' in reference to a sentence in 'Lothair': "He was not an intellectual Croesus, but his pockets were full of sixpences."

MR. WALTER M. GALICHAN ("Geoffrey Mortimer") has recently completed a novel, which will be published shortly by Mr. David Nutt under the title of 'A Soul from the Pit.'

IN the autumn Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish a novel by Mr. H. A. Hinkson, entitled 'Golden Morn.' It is a story of contemporary life, and the scene is laid partly in London and partly in a Picardy fishing village.

IN *Chambers's Journal* for August Mr. James Milne traces a literary feature of our times, the rise and popularity of 'The Wonderful Sixpenny.' In 'Some Out-of-the-Way Kings' Mr. Poulton Bigelow describes monarchs black, yellow, and white whom he has met. 'With the Nubian Tribes of North Africa,' by Capt. T. C. S. Speedy, is a record of sporting and other adventures. 'Gambling in Death,' by Mr. T. W. Wilkinson, affords examples of people holding policies on lives in which they have no insurable interest. 'Sacking the Cottages,' by Mr. Henry Leach, discusses the rage for old spinning-wheels and antique furniture.

THE PICKWICK EXHIBITION at the New Dudley Gallery is open to private view to-day, and will remain on view till August 28th.

THE copy of the Genevan version of the Bible, printed by C. Barker, 1588, with the signature of John Milton, dated 1654, which was purchased at Messrs. Sotheby's on February 25th, 1901, for 225*l.* by Messrs. B. F. Stevens, is to be resold at Messrs. Anderson's auction-rooms, New York, during the coming season.

NEXT Friday Messrs. Sotheby's sale includes some interesting books: a Psalter from the Library of the great Lord Burleigh, 1533; Dionysius Alexander, Lutetiae, with armorial binding before 1583; a very rare edition of Durandus in its original condition, 1483; Hermes Trismegistus, Parisiis, 1554; Thomas Aquinas, 'Opuscula,' Venice, 1497; Sir Thomas More, complete Latin works, 1566; Terence, Lugduni, 1520; Coleridge, 'Sibylline Leaves,' first edition, 1817; Gillman's 'Life of Coleridge,' Pickering, 1838; and others.

AN American editorial board, consisting of twelve well-known scholars, has recently been established to co-operate with the British editors of *The Hibbert Journal*.

MR. MURRAY is publishing three essays on 'Virgil's Messianic Eclogue,' by Dr. Joseph B. Mayor, Mr. Warde Fowler, and Prof. R. S. Conway, with a verse translation.

MANY readers will be glad to know that he is bringing out a series of uniform and cheap editions of the works of the Bishop of Birmingham. 'The Body of Christ' will be ready shortly.

MESSRS. ELLIS will publish early in the autumn a volume of poems entitled 'The Luck-Flower, and other Verses,' by Mr. George Blake Walker, with illustrations by Mr. H. J. Ford.

THE CELTIC RENAISSANCE IN SCOTLAND will in November receive a recruit in the shape of *Alba*, a weekly penny journal in the Gaelic language, to be published at Horse Cross, Perth. *Alba* is to be the organ of the advanced nationalists, and will be edited by the Hon. R. Erskine.

AN Hungarian edition of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel 'Eleanor,' published in 1900, has just been arranged. The book had been previously translated into German, Dutch, Italian, and Norwegian.

M. F. DE RUDEVAL has started a "Bibliothèque canadienne," edited by M. Ch. Ab der Halden, whose 'Etudes de Littérature canadienne française' have won for him the Prix Bordin. In this series will appear a selection from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches; 'En France et au Canada,' by Alfred de Celles, Librarian of the Parliament, Ottawa; 'Souvenirs d'un Journaliste canadien,' by the Hon. Hector Fabre, Commissioner-General for Canada in France; and other works. This week are issued the 'Nouvelles Etudes de Littérature canadienne française,' by the editor.

THE French poet André Lemoyne, who died recently, is to have a monument erected to his memory at Saint-Jean-d'Angely, where he was born. An appeal has been made by the *Revue des Poëtes*, and the movement is an assured success. Before his appointment as librarian at the Ecole des Arts Décoratifs, Lemoyne was a compositor, and afterwards a corrector of the press.

MADAME AVRIL DE SAINTE-CROIX, the general secretary of the Conseil National des Femmes, has just published with Giard and E. Brière a book on 'Le Féminisme,' with a preface by M. Victor Margueritte.

THE subjects of the lectures announced for the summer session of the Berlin Oriental Seminary include the following African languages: Amharic, Ethiopic, Swahili, Hausa, Falbe, Herero, and Ehwe, besides Arabic, in the Egyptian, Maghreb, and Syrian dialects. We may also mention Dr. von Luschans ethnographical courses at the Berlin University. Giessen (where Dr. Schwally is lecturing on Swahili and Arabic) and Leipsic are also paying some attention to African languages, which, so far as we are aware, has not hitherto been the case.

THE death in his sixty-fourth year is announced of Dr. Cäsar Barazetti, Professor of Roman Law at the Roman Catholic University of Freiburg in Switzerland, and author of a number of works, among them 'Eltern und Kindesrecht nach dem Code Napoléon und dem badischen Landrecht,' and 'Das Internationale Privatrecht im bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch für das deutsche Reich.'

PROF. FOERSTER, of Würzburg, has accepted the editorship of the 'Shakespeare Jahrbuch,' in place of Prof. Keller, who has resigned.

DURING the recent Linnaeus commemoration at Upsala, Selma Lagerlof was crowned with a laurel wreath as the most popular of living Swedish writers.

STEPS are at last being taken, after the lapse of over one hundred years, to classify and index the records left by the Dutch administration in Ceylon. The collection numbers about 7,000 volumes, and the task has been entrusted to Mr. R. G. Anthonusz, Archivist to the Ceylon Government.

A VOLUME on 'The Campaign of 1866 in Germany' (with portfolio of maps) has been published by the War Office, at the price of 6*s.*

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers of interest we note: Report on Technical Instruction to Soldiers, &c. (2*d.*); Scotch Education, Regulations as to Grants to Secondary Schools (*1d.*); List of Certified Schools for Blind, Deaf, Defective, and Epileptic Children in England and Wales (2*d.*); Accounts of the Royal University of Ireland (*1d.*); and the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (2*s. 3d.*).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Educational Literature and School-books.

SCIENCE

ASTRONOMICAL BOOKS.

The Moon in Modern Astronomy. By Johann Philipp Fauth. Translated by Joseph McCabe. With an Introduction by J. Ellard Gore. (A. Owen & Co.)—Herr Fauth has long been an assiduous observer of the surfaces of the moon and planets, and the work before us places him in the first rank of selenographers. He has made a close and persevering study of our satellite during the last twenty years at Landstuhl, in the Palatinate, at an elevation of more than 450 feet above the sea, with two refracting telescopes, 6½ inches and 7 inches in aperture respectively, the latter lent him in 1896 by the Zeiss Institute.

We can do no more here than indicate some of the conclusions at which he has arrived. It is now well known that there is no water on the surface of the moon. That if there be any air, it is of trifling amount and confined to the lowest elevations, is also generally understood; but our author considers that there is absolutely none. He believes, indeed, that the whole surface is covered by a thick layer of ice. He rejects the volcanic origin of the craters, and, as Mr. Gore remarks in his interesting Introduction, their large size renders that theory very improbable. With regard to the possibility of the existence of any life, it may be well to quote Herr Fauth's own words:—

"We need not indulge in speculations about living inhabitants. It is true that gills or tracheæ, as well as lungs, serve the purpose of breathing at the bottom of our aerial ocean, and that bacilli, for instance, can endure an intense cold, comparable to that of space, without perishing. In this way we might grant that living things of unknown organization might subsist on our satellite. But the only question of great interest for us is whether beings approaching the human type could live there."

The numerous illustrations of the lunar formations given in this work are of a high order of excellence, and the translation is well and carefully done. The book is the most important popular treatise on the moon which has appeared since that of the late Mr. Elger twelve years ago, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to be abreast of the present state of knowledge respecting our nearest neighbour amongst the heavenly bodies. Venus and Mars, when they are closest, are about 110 and 140 times respectively as far from us as the moon, our companion planet in the journey round the sun. Herr Fauth examines the cases of alleged changes in a few of the lunar craters and other formations, and considers that none can be proved, the altered appearances being either due to direction of illumination, or founded on comparisons with old imperfect drawings. "M. Fauth," says Mr. Gore at the end of his Introduction,

"has in preparation a large-scale map of the moon which will show an enormous amount of detail, and will certainly, I think, be more reliable than any photograph hitherto taken. From this elaborate work any suspected changes in lunar topography in future years may be either verified or disproved."

Astronomical Essays, Historical and Descriptive. By J. Ellard Gore. (Chatto & Windus.)—About half of the essays contained in this volume have already appeared in those well-known scientific periodicals *Knowledge* and *The Observatory*, but we are glad to see them reproduced in permanent form. The remainder are now issued for the first time. Of these we would call

special attention to that on Michell and his views, which were greatly in advance of his time (Michell's fame has been so eclipsed by that of his celebrated successor Sir W. Herschel that "his name is not even mentioned in many biographical works which give a lengthy account of much smaller men"); to the deservedly long one on Herschel, his theories and observations, especially those relating to the stars and nebulae; and to those on the size of stellar systems (a subject in which Mr. Gore has done much original work), and on the remarkable bodies in the southern heavens known as the Magellanic clouds, which were first carefully examined and described by Sir John Herschel in the course of his epoch-making observations at Feldhausen between 1835 and 1838.

The essay "On a Possible Celestial Catastrophe" has caused some sensation, but is not new, having appeared in *Knowledge* about two years ago. The supposed catastrophe is the destruction of the earth (and the solar system) by collision with one of the dark bodies which there seems reason to suppose exist in space. Of course, we should have some warning of its approach, because, when it came within measurable distance of the sun, the light of the latter would make it luminous, like the planets, by reflection from the surfaces. Mr. Gore has taken the trouble to calculate at what distance such a body, if of the same mass as the sun and the same density as the earth, with an albedo similar to that of Uranus, would become visible to the naked eye.

Altogether the work before us cannot fail to interest many, notwithstanding its rather discursive character. The author's reputation is a guarantee for the accuracy of his statements (he takes care to indicate those which are conjectural); and for the many excellent illustrations (from photographs) of star-regions and nebulae he is indebted to Prof. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, and to Dr. Max Wolf, of Königstuhl, Heidelberg.

Altitude, Azimuth, and Geographical Position. By G. W. Littlehales, C.E. (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company.)—The object of these elaborate tables and plates is to simplify the art of astronomical navigation. They comprise graphical tables for finding the altitude and azimuth of a celestial body, the position line, and the variation of the compass; and for identifying observed bodies, and finding the course and distance in great-circle sailing. The author is Hydrographic Engineer in the United States Navy Department, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences. "The subject," he remarks,

"of identifying the celestial body that has been observed, and of simultaneously finding the true bearing and the Sumner line of geographical position with as much precision as astronomical observations taken at sea will warrant, is here treated as if the co-ordinates of the celestial sphere had been tabulated from minute to minute of arc, throughout the whole circuit of the heavens, in such a manner that the table, being entered with the latitude of the observer and the declination and hour angle of the observed celestial body, would give the corresponding altitude and azimuth of the observed body."

The labour undergone in the preparation can only be appreciated by those used to such matters; and the result in the saving of labour and time to practical navigators, by a graphical process easy to understand and follow, must lay them under a deep debt of gratitude to the author. We feel sure that his method will be extensively adopted.

It may be well to mention here that the term "Sumner line" is taken from the name of the American naval captain T. H. Sumner, who brought its application into prominence in a work published at Boston in 1843. The method had, however, been in occasional use earlier under the expressive name of "cross bearings of the sun." The great use of "Sumner lines" is well set forth in the ninth chapter of Lecky's "Wrinkles in Practical Navigation," which appeared in 1888.

SOCIETIES.

PHYSICAL.—June 28.—Prof. W. E. Ayrton, Past-President, in the chair.—Mr. J. T. Irwin gave a demonstration of the uses of his hot-wire oscillographs and hot-wire wattmeters.—Mr. J. S. Dow described a form of photometer in which the cosine law was utilized.—A paper entitled "Experiments on the Production of Sand Ripples on the Seashore" was read by Mrs. Ayrton.

Science Gossip.

THE death of Sir William Henry Perkin in his seventieth year last Sunday removes the founder of the coal-tar industry. The jubilee of the discovery of aniline purple was celebrated last year, when a representative body of scientific men gathered to do honour to Sir William.

It is with great regret that we notice the death of Prof. Heinrich Kreutz, which occurred on the 13th inst. Born at Siegen on September 28th, 1854, he became connected with the observatory at Kiel in 1883, and in 1897 succeeded the late Prof. Krüger as editor of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, which since its foundation in 1822 has been the principal medium of astronomical communication.

The death is also announced of Egon von Oppolzer, son of the late Prof. Theodor von Oppolzer, who was born at Vienna on October 13th, 1869, and became connected with the observatory at Prague in 1897. Four years later he was appointed Professor of Astronomy at Innsbruck, where he was carried off by an infectious disorder on the 15th ult. before completing his thirty-eighth year. He was the author of many valuable papers on solar and stellar physics, and invented an apparatus for photometric investigations, which he applied especially to the planet Eros.

MR. H. A. LENEHAN, F.R.A.S., who has been in charge of the Sydney Observatory since Mr. Russell's death, has been appointed his successor as Government Astronomer of New South Wales.

THE "Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the Year 1905," has lately been received, and forms as bulky a volume as those of preceding years. Separate copies of "Greenwich Astronomical Results," "Greenwich Magnetical and Meteorological Observations," and "Greenwich Photo-heliographic Results" are issued at the same time. The number of stars the places of which are deduced from observations with the transit-circle amounts to 5,465.

THE "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1910" has recently been issued, the general arrangement being the same as in the last ten years, and only a few slight changes in the data having been made. In the third part, on "Phenomena," Washington mean time for the meridian of the new Naval Observatory (5h. 8m. 16·3s. west of Greenwich) is used, except in a few cases, notably those of eclipses, where Greenwich mean time seems more convenient. The

information on eclipses is always particularly full in 'The American Ephemeris,' and the accompanying maps of the path of the shadow very clear. In 1910 the most important is a total eclipse of the sun on May 8th, the central line of which will pass over part of the Antarctic Ocean to the south of Australia, but will either cross Tasmania about sunset or pass very near its south coast; the duration of totality will nowhere much exceed four minutes. An extensive list of occultations of stars by the moon, visible at Washington, is given. The director of the Almanac is Prof. Harshman.

MARS was nearest us at the present appearance last Saturday, when his distance in terms of the mean distance of the sun was 0'408; but he will be nearer in the autumn of 1909, when his least distance (on September 18th) will be only 0'390 on the same scale, or about 36,000,000 miles. On the latter occasion the planet will be about three degrees to the south of the equator, and will therefore be well seen in both hemispheres. On the present he is more than twenty-eight degrees south of the equator, and is, of course, best seen in the southern hemisphere.

NAMES have been given to the three small planets, the orbits of which are beyond all the others yet known, so that their mean distances from the sun are nearly the same as that of Jupiter. They were discovered at Heidelberg on February 22nd and October 17th, 1906, and February 10th, 1907, respectively; and the names selected are all taken from the 'Iliad,' the first being Achilles, the second Patroclus, and the third Hector. Achilles is No. 588; his friend Patroclus and his enemy Hector have not yet received permanent numbers.

ACCORDING to Dr. Strömgren's ephemeris, Daniel's comet (d, 1907) is now situated about three degrees to the south of the sixth magnitude star σ Arietis, and will next week be about six degrees south of δ Arietis. The perihelion passage will not take place until September 9th; but the comet is already six times as bright as at the time of discovery, and will probably become visible to the naked eye early next month.

WE have received the sixth number of vol. xxxvi. of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, containing an account by Dr. Bemporad of his photometric observations of stars at Catania from 1904 to 1906; a proposal by Dr. Cerulli for a catalogue of stars founded on photographic observations; and a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb as observed at Catania, Kaloesa, Odessa, Rome, and Zurich during February, March, and April, 1905.

FINE ARTS

The Cults of the Greek States. By Lewis Richard Farnell. Vols. III. and IV. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THERE is a sentence in Dr. Farnell's Preface which might well disarm criticism:—

"In spite of the hopes in which many years ago I too light-heartedly embarked on the task, the end of the fourth volume does not see its completion."

Eleven years have gone by since the publication of the first two volumes. We were then promised that the work should be completed in three volumes. The present reviewer ventured to predict they would run to six. The third and fourth

volumes now lie before us; a fifth is promised; and a sixth, on hero-worship, "will probably have to be reserved for a separate work."

Dr. Farnell set out light-heartedly eleven years ago, not, he told us, to inquire into origins, but to

"make a survey of the most important texts and monuments that express the actual religious conceptions of the various Greek communities at different historical epochs."

But was such a "survey" wanted?

Eleven years ago perhaps it was, but nowadays the specialist has the facts which are here surveyed collected conveniently in thelexicons of Roscher, Daremberg and Saglio, Pauly-Wissowa, and in the monumental if unreadable 'Religionsgeschichte' of Otto Gruppe. Dr. Farnell has found his survey a heavy piece of work, for he has added to his collection of facts (what he seems to feel is of almost equal importance) a criticism of the diverse opinions about these facts. Material has grown on his hands, and with the access of material have come a change in outlook, a widening of horizon, that make his method, which eleven years ago was old-fashioned, now, for scientific purposes, positively obstructive.

This defect of method is twofold. First, Dr. Farnell separates ritual and mythology. Greek religion, like every other, contains two factors: mythology, or what a man thinks about his gods; ritual—what he does in relation to them. In bygone days, as regards the Greeks, mythology only was studied, to the exclusion of ritual. Some twenty years ago a reaction set in. In Germany, where Dr. Farnell was trained, mythology was largely dropped, and ritual held the field. This was felt to be "methodisch." Against this schematism, which looks so well on paper, and can never work in practice, English common sense has always rebelled; and Dr. Farnell himself admits into his examination of ritual a little (but sadly too little) mythology, and that only, as it were, under protest. A second defect is that he classifies his facts under the head of the various Olympian gods. These Olympian categories confuse rather than clarify thought.

In order to show how these two defects of method narrow and obscure the author's outlook one instance may suffice. This instance is instructive, and shall be considered in some detail. Dr. Farnell is examining (vol. iii. p. 56) a stock religious crux, the horse-headed Demeter. Demeter at Phigaleia has a horse's head and is called Melaina, "the Black." At Thelphusa, also in Arcadia, Demeter is called Eriny; she takes the form of a mare, and bears the famous horse Areion to the horse-god Poseidon. At Tilphossa in Boeotia, also, Poseidon in the form of a horse begets Areion, and the mother is Eriny. Now any well-furnished mythologist, surveying this story of the horse Areion born from Demeter-Eriny, will instantly recall another horse, Pegasus, born of Medusa. Medusa, Dr. Farnell knows, was originally a form of underworld earth-goddess not distinguishable

from Ge-Erinys; she became, like Eriny herself, a mere goblin-form of terror. But, says Dr. Farnell, "for the history of religion, which never touched Medusa, she is unimportant. But she has her place in myth and art." Accordingly, as mythology is not part of his plan, we have a cursory notice—no reproduction—of the archaic vases in which the dying Gorgon seems to have a horse's head, or the head of Pegasus is springing out of her severed neck. And in a note the author concludes that even if such vases are merely attempts

"to reproduce Hesiod's story, and so are not evidence of a primitive equine Medusa; yet it remains a priori probable that Medusa, the mother of the horse, the spouse of the horse-god, had something of this shape."

"A priori probable"! Is it conceivable that Dr. Farnell, in his neglect of mythology, does not know the fine archaic *pithos* now in the Louvre, where Medusa is figured with a horse-body—in fact, as a centauress? The *pithos*, be it noted, was found, as were all specimens of this class, in Boeotia, the very land whose cults Dr. Farnell is discussing. The Boeotian *pithoi* were collected and discussed by M. de Ridder as long ago as 1898. They date from the seventh century B.C., and are of cardinal importance for mythological types; yet neither here for the equine Medusa, nor in the discussion of the art types of the πότνια θυρῶν, where their evidence is crucial, does Dr. Farnell so much as notice them. Such an omission would scarcely have been possible had mythology not been severed from cultus.

We come to the second defect: Dr. Farnell's classification of his facts under headings of the Olympian gods. In the Preface to his first volume he was eager to disclaim any inquiry into *origines*—such an inquiry, he says, and says rightly, is matter for comparative mythology. But during the eleven years that have elapsed since the first two volumes appeared, Dr. Farnell has felt the pressure, constantly increasing, of the comparative method. He says in his Preface to the third volume: "these volumes [that is, iii. and iv.] will be found to contain more ethnologic discussion than the former." "For I found it impossible," he says, with manifest reluctance, "to assign, for instance, to the cult of Poseidon its proper place in the Hellenic system without raising the ethnologic question of its source and diffusion."

Dr. Farnell admits at last the necessity of a study of *origines*; he sees that the end can only be understood through the beginning. But what he cannot see is that this study of *origines*, this intrusion of ethnology and the comparative method, make the old Olympian categories obsolete, and indeed impossible. The real problem of Greek religion, to the solution of which Dr. Farnell's "survey" contributes but little, is twofold. It is anthropological in that we have to understand the nature of the various rites, magical and otherwise, and the psychological origin of gods, zoomorphic, theriomorphic, "Sondergötter," and "Augenblicksgötter." It is

ethnographical in that we have to understand by what migrations and interflux of tribes and races the complex of gods and cults and myths known to us in historical times came to be—a complex over which the Olympian system was in Homer and in literature generally dominant; in local cultus, if we may trust Pausanias, never. Homer and Hesiod, as Herodotus knew, "composed for the Greeks the generations of the gods, and have given to the gods their titles, and distinguished their several provinces and special powers, and marked their forms."

As categories for classification the twelve Homer-made Olympians are about as exacting as the Ten Commandments.

Let us take an instance. When Plutarch was an archon at Chæronea, he presided in his official capacity over a ceremony called Expulsion of Hunger (*βούλημον ἐξέλαυσις*). The ceremony consisted in beating a household slave with rods made of a cathartic plant, the *agnus castus*, and turning him out of doors to the words, "Out with hunger, in with wealth and health." The rite was performed, we are expressly told, not only by each householder for his own house, but also by the archon at and for the common hearth. Was this, or was it not, a "cult" of a Greek State? and since no god is mentioned, under the head of what Olympian would Dr. Farnell classify it?

We give a second instance. When the people of Salamis were in imminent peril of the Persian host and further terrified by an earthquake, Herodotus (viii. 64) tells us they resolved to pray to the gods (*εὐχαρσθι τοῖσι θεοῖσι*) and to invoke the *Aeacidae* as allies (*καὶ ἔτικαλέσασθαι τοὺς Ἀιακῶν συμάχους*). Accordingly they prayed to all the gods, and they invoked their local heroes, Ajax and Telamon, and *they sent a ship to Aegina to fetch Eacus and the Aeacidae*, which was more than they did for any of Dr. Farnell's Olympians. Now the date of the Persian War is within historical times, but the *Aeacidae* have no Olympian precedence, can be classified under no Olympian heading, so they, with the rest of the heroes, "are reserved for consideration in a sixth and separate volume."

Eleven years ago the mediæval nature of this method of classification was not so clear as it is now, though some of Dr. Farnell's friends tried to warn him. Is it possible that the publishers, and not the author, are responsible for this singular tenacity? The Clarendon Press may have exacted the full tale of the Olympian Twelve. If with our regret there mingle some irritation, it is because the author's tone towards the men who really break new ground in the field he surveys—such men as Dr. Frazer and Mr. A. B. Cook—savour of patronage. The new methods appear to make him uneasy; he cannot himself effect the necessary *volteface*, and takes refuge in magisterial blame of what he deems their excesses.

A few corrections and additions may be suggested. In his full discussion of the Thessalian worship of Poseidon *περπάοις*

it is odd that Dr. Farnell omits all mention of the thirteenth ode of Bacchylides, written for a victor in the chariot race at the Petraea, fully expounded in Sir Richard Jebb's edition. But after all Bacchylides tells us little, so the omission is not of much account. In a survey like that of Dr. Farnell's, to be complete and up to date would need not mortal men, but an immortal syndicate. It was bad luck for Dr. Farnell that Dr. Martin Nilsson's 'Griechische Feste' appeared just too late to be of use to him. Dr. Farnell suspects, and rightly, that Demeter 'Αχαια is not "Demeter the Achæan." Dr. Nilsson, relying on Dr. Lagercrantz, happily connects 'Αχαια with ὁχή, nourishment, and thus explains also the enigmatic cakes, *ἀχαιαίαι*.

Much the best chapter in Dr. Farnell's book is that on Apollo. In his discussion of the Hyperboreans he is severe on the "foolish etymology of the name," as if it designated "those who live beyond the north wind"; and he strongly approves the "brilliant explanation" given by Ahrens, which connects the Hyperboreans with the περφέρεις of Herodotus. Ahrens's suggestion has found wide acceptance; for our own part, we prefer the simpler derivation of Schroeder, which, on the permissible hypothesis of a form *βόρης, mountain (cf. Sl. *gora* and the *Bora mons*, cf. Livy, 45, 29, 8), makes the Hyperboreans the *tramontana* people.

As to the illustrations, some are excellent; others, especially of vase paintings, are reproduced from indifferent plates. What is really wanted in a survey of this sort is, of course, a corpus of monuments, but space forbade more than a selection. The volumes have been swollen to needless bulk by the use of thick "art" paper—the thick art paper dear to publishers, and for scientific illustrations inappropriate. And why, when space was so precious, need a tiny Cretan gem (vol. iii. plate xxxiii.)—the value of which, though high, is scientific, not artistic—occupy a whole page? Lastly, in the matter of vases, we would beg Dr. Farnell to amend a slovenly habit of inexact reference—a habit which in literary scholarship he would never for a moment allow himself. The reference for a vase should include the statement of the museum or collection in which it is preserved, and, if a catalogue exists, the catalogue number. Yet the student is confused, the specialist exasperated, by a reference (vol. iv. p. 63) to, e.g., "an Attic krater of about the middle of the 5th century," with no clue to the fact that it is in the Museo Civico at Bologna. We are also told (vol. iii. p. 237) of "a marble vase with relief figures found in a tomb of the gens Statilia near the Porta Maggiore at Rome." Again no reference, though the vase is in the Museo delle Terme, Helbig, Cat. 1168. The famous Nannion pinax (vol. iii. p. 241) was found at Eleusis, but is now in the National Museum at Athens; whereas the relief fragment of Demeter (vol. iii. p. 234) seated on the ground, also found at Eleusis, is still in the local museum there.

It is idle to conjecture what Dr. Farnell, had he adopted methods less disastrous, might have accomplished. We suspect that constructive imagination is not his strong point. As it is, we are left lamenting that so much industry and patience, such genuine enthusiasm, competent scholarship, and wide reading, should result in a book so congested, so indigestible. Few persons, save reviewers and perhaps examinees, will, we fear, accomplish the reading of it. If Dr. Farnell will give us at the end of the sixth volume the full index he promised at the end of the third, some of us may live to be grateful to him for a valuable collection of facts; but our gratitude would have been greater had it taken the form, not of a "survey," but of a *catalogue raisonné*.

The Old Church Plate of the Isle of Man. By E. Alfred Jones. (Bemrose & Sons.)—It is not long since we gave well-merited praise to Mr. Jones's work on 'The Church Plate of Bangor' (Athen., Oct. 6, 1906), and his industry has speedily produced an equally good and thorough though briefer book on 'The Church Plate of the Isle of Man.' The island can still show two pieces of pre-Reformation silver plate, namely, a chalice and a paten. The chalice is at Kirk Patrick; it is parcel-gilt, in good preservation, and shows the London date-letter of 1521-2. This cup is a good example of the period, having a broad, shallow, conical bowl, and a large ornate knob in the centre of the stem, with six diamond-shaped projections decorated with angel faces. On the sexfoil foot is a somewhat rude engraving of the Crucifixion. The mediæval silver paten is at the church of Kirk Malew. The vernicle, or face of our Lord enclosed in rays, is engraved in the centre of the sunk sexfoil. On the rim is engraved in black-letter the inscription—"Sancte Lupe ora pro nobis." There are no marks; Mr. Jones gives the conjectural date of *circa* 1525, but we should be disposed to place it somewhat nearer the beginning of the sixteenth century. The interesting point about this paten is, Who was St. Lupus? It has for some time been generally supposed to refer to St. Lupus, who was a pupil of St. German. Recently, however, it has been argued that it refers to an Irish saint named Moliba or Molipa, under a Latinized variant. For our own part, we think the earlier suggestion far the more probable.

It is not a little remarkable that, although the well-known Elizabethan communion cups or chalices, with their paten-covers, are common enough in almost every county of England and Wales, the Isle of Man does not possess a single example, nor could Mr. Jones discover that such a cup was ever adopted in any Manx church:

"This may be accounted for by the tenacious hold on the people of many of the customs of the un-Reformed Church long after such 'relics of popish superstition' had been abandoned in England."

Nevertheless, there is one piece of Elizabethan plate in the island, namely, the fine beaker at Kirk German. This handsome beaker, or stemless drinking cup, is engraved near the curved lip with a double band of strapwork filled with conventional foliage, and with a spray of three roses suspended from each intersection. There is no inscription, but it bears the London date-letter for 1591-2. There can be little or

no doubt that this beaker was originally designed for secular use; but having been presented and accepted at the chief church of the island, it seems to have set the fashion in vessels for ecclesiastical purposes. Unhappily, this Dutch form of a domestic drinking-cup is now to be found in several of the Manx churches, as at St. Paul's, Ramsey, Kirk Patrick, Kirk Lonan, and Kirk Santon. As all these were given at different dates in the eighteenth century to the respective churches, it is probable that the shape was not adopted at St. German's until about that period.

At the chapel of St. Mary, Castletown, consecrated in 1701, there is a silver chalice with paten-cover bearing the date-letter of 1661-2; the paten has the Agnus Dei engraved on the font, a highly unusual feature of English patens of that period.

The volume is well and profusely illustrated. The last plate gives a small mediæval crucifix and the top of a censer preserved at Kirk Malew; they are both of latten, but so exceptional to warrant their insertion in this book.

EXHIBITIONS OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

At King's College, Strand, Dr. Naville is exhibiting the trophies of his last campaign at Deir el-Bahari. He was assisted during the work by Mr. Currelly, Mr. J. T. Dennis, and Mr. Dallison, and was able to bring to a successful close the excavations that he has conducted there since 1892. As was said in our notice of the corresponding exhibition last year, he and Mr. Hall discovered below the temple of Queen Hatasu, the excavation of which was their primary object, a far older temple of one of the Mentuhoteps of the Eleventh Dynasty, and thus brought to light a complete example of Egyptian culture of a period of which very little was before known. The Egypt Exploration Fund, which supplied the money, are to be congratulated on the courage they have displayed in persisting (in spite of many temptations to go elsewhere) in the continuance of excavations, and on the result, which has abundantly justified their action.

The objects displayed at King's College are almost entirely from the Mentuhotep temple, and for the most part consist of fragments of sculpture from its different chapels and tombs. Foremost among them, perhaps, are those from the chapel of Kemset, a royal concubine who was probably a negress. Her mummy and broken sarcophagus have been found, and will be exhibited later at the British Museum. The strength and delicacy of the work in high relief are here well exemplified, and the colours are nearly as fresh as when first put on. These fragments, those from the chapel of Queen Aashait, and a few from the chapels of the princesses Sadhe, Kauit, and Tamait, are all excellent examples of Eleventh-Dynasty art, and do not yield in truth and beauty to anything previously discovered in Egypt. Among them are fine portraits of Aashait and her husband (the king whose hawk-name was Neb-hapet-Ra), which give a good idea of the celebrated *atef* crown, here evidently made of basketwork painted white and decorated with gold bands and ostrich feathers. This solves the problem how the Pharaohs can have borne on their heads structures of such superincumbent weight as hitherto appeared probable, and perhaps suggests the origin of the *modius* or basket-crown of the Græco-Egyptian god Serapis. The explanation of another archaeological point

is perhaps suggested by a slab bearing the well-known *kheker* ornament several times repeated, with the word "incense" underneath. This sign, which generally appears as a sort of cornice or decoration to the upper parts of chambers or chapels used in certain ceremonies, has sometimes been considered as portraying a flame, and has led to the chapel above which it appears being designated as "Chamber of Fire." It now seems likely that the sign is intended to represent the spirals formed by the ascending incense-smoke, and signifies that the ceremonial burning of incense took place within that particular chapel. Many wooden models of boats, granaries, and other objects for the use of the dead show that the magical idea of the persistence in the next world of objects buried in a grave in this was already in full force in the Eleventh Dynasty; while a figure of the king's artificer Tjaui leaves no doubt that the golden cow discovered and exhibited last year (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4107) was actually a "cultus-statue," and as such worshipped.

The other exhibition is that of the Institute of Archaeology attached to the University of Liverpool, and consists of objects discovered by Prof. Garstang, with the assistance of Mr. Harold Jones and the Hon. R. H. Trefusis, during the excavations last season at Abydos. They are all excellently displayed at the Society of Antiquaries' Rooms at Burlington House, the exhibition having been opened by the Duchess of Connaught on Monday last. One of the most striking objects is an excellently modelled wooden statuette of a nude female bearing an infant in her arms. This is evidently iconic, the principal person portrayed being a dwarf with extraordinarily short legs, and for truth of rendering might be fairly placed alongside the famous 'Sheikh el-Beld.' Like all the earlier exhibits here, this belongs to the period of the Twelfth Dynasty, as do some curious figures in pottery of monkeys which the present writer has not met with elsewhere. These, which are only some six inches in length, show one monkey in a cage, another playing a lute, and a pair of monkeys wrestling, all being modelled in baked clay in a manner rather suggesting the terra-cotta figures of Tanagra and elsewhere. Like these, they were originally decorated in colour, of which some traces remain, and are modelled with a high degree of technical skill. Yet they had evidently nothing to do with worship, and it is unlikely that they were buried, as was so much tomb "furniture," with the idea of being useful to the dead in the next world, unless we consider that they were made as playthings for some child of royal parentage.

Another very unusual exhibit is a stele some 2 ft. 6 in. high that once bore in the centre a large *ankh*, or key-shaped symbol of life, which was apparently removable, and formed the object of adoration of the royal and other personages whose representations go to make up the central group of the composition. On the back, however, are transcribed the principal scenes in the Fields of Aaru, or Elysian Fields, as depicted in the vignettes of the Theban 'Book of the Dead,' showing the slaves of the deceased engaged in ploughing, reaping, grinding corn, and baking cakes, as they were no doubt accustomed to do during his life. That this was supposed to ensure the continuance of these services to the deceased in the next world there can be hardly a doubt, and it is, in fact, but a reproduction on a small scale of the tomb-paintings of Beni-Hassan and elsewhere. But what was the symbolism of the *ankh*? and why was

the central object made removable? Here is one of those problems in Egyptian religion which successive discoveries are constantly producing, and which generally have the faculty, as in the present case, of bringing confusion into ideas which before seemed settled and orderly. Among other exhibits of the same period should be noticed a spoon of carved ivory, showing a hand holding a shell; a bronze battle-axe which may have been intended for actual use in war, and once bore a wooden handle; and a beautiful bowl in blue marble, giving in high relief the representation of two trussed geese. Nor should we omit to notice a case of excellent bead necklaces, including an especially fine one in purple amethyst and blue glaze, and some blue-glaze figures of great perfection, among which are a very life-like hippopotamus and a hedgehog with black quills inserted. Before leaving this period, we must also notice the recumbent figure in clay of a dancing girl, showing the peculiar cincture or cestus which survived in the circus of Roman times, and several palettes and their rubbers actually used for the grinding of malachite and other substances for use as eye-paint. These objects are oblong, and stand firmly upon a very heavy base in the shape of an inverted *mastaba*, thus refuting—if refutation were necessary—those imaginative persons who would attribute a similar use to the graceful shield-like objects with circular depressions made for ceremonial purposes under the early dynasties.

The other and by no means the least interesting part of the exhibition is taken up by objects of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. Among these may be seen a collection of mummied hawks, from their size, as seen through their many wrappings, of the sparrow-hawk variety. With these were found some curious clay boxes with representations in the round of shrew-mice, each containing in a kind of drawer the skeleton of one of these animals. Were they intended to act as the prey in the next world of the hawk which was sacred to Horus in this? No answer can yet be given to this question, but it may be a sign of that decay of the ancient Egyptian religion into a mere collection of magical practices which is strikingly exemplified in the remaining exhibits. These are a set of memorial stelæ, which, if arranged in chronological order, would be found to run from early Ptolemaic times down to the third or fourth century of the Christian era. In nearly all of them we see the dead making offerings to Osiris, accompanied by an introducer bearing the jackal-head of Anubis and writing in a script ranging from imperfectly written hieroglyphic and hieratic, through demotic, to uncial Greek. As the formula gets more and more corrupt, it becomes shorter, doubtless because the ideas it covered grew more and more unintelligible to the scribe, until at last it resolves itself into a mere statement of the name and parentage of the dead. By equal step with this, the group portrayed is gradually degraded from the figure of Osiris as he appears in 'The Book of the Dead,' guarded by Isis and Nephtys, and bearing the crook and the scourge, into a mummy swathed in bandages, and then into a mere mass of leaves bound together with ribbons, and resembling the May Day Jack-in-the-Green of our youth. At the same time the figure of the worshipper changes from the crouching person with uplifted hands, shown in profile in the Papyrus of Ani and elsewhere, into a full-faced figure which evidently was once the portrait of the dead, and then into a personage with a halo in a ritual attitude, which

was either suggested by, or formed the origin of, the representation of Christian saints. These stelæ alone would form material, if carefully studied, for a chapter in the history of religions which has hitherto been lacking.

Finally, we would draw attention to some curious pots of the same period, of large size and of gourd-shaped contour, which were always found inverted, with the mouth buried in the sand, and the base broken in, and in some cases replaced by a smaller pot. The mouth or buried part bears a decoration composed partly of basketwork, partly of leaves and balls which may be intended to represent grapes. But why were they always turned upside down? Such are a few of the questions raised by this interesting exhibition, which, like the first named, will remain open till the end of the month.

THE BELLS OF DENMARK.

Danmarks Middelalderlige Kirkeklokker. Af F. Uldall, Arkitekt. (Copenhagen, Kommission hos Lehmann og Stage.)—This is a large and well-printed book, but its value consists not so much in the excellence of its type and illustrations as in the fact that it is probably the most important contribution yet made to the science of comparative campanology. We may claim that England was the first country to show more than a passing interest in her ancient bells—the first in which antiquaries systematically ascended towers and steeples to ascertain what marks and inscriptions were to be found on the instruments of "sounding brass" hanging aloft. It is exactly half a century since the Rev. W. C. Lukis published his 'Account of Church Bells; with some Notice of Wiltshire Bells and Bell-founders, containing... Inscriptions from nearly Five Hundred Parishes in various Parts of the Kingdom.' Mr. Lukis chiefly explored Wiltshire. Mr. Daniel Tyssen followed with Sussex; Canon Ellacombe with Somerset, Gloucester, and Devon; Mr. L'Estrange undertook Norfolk; Mr. North several Midland and Eastern counties, Mr. Stahl-schmidt following in his steps, and completing what he had begun. Dr. Raven was responsible for Cambridgeshire and Suffolk; and the work still continues, though Scotland is represented by only one small county, Kincardineshire, and Wales and Ireland are almost unknown lands. While we are laboriously, and at long intervals, collecting sufficient material for a history of the early bells of England, Mr. Uldall has by his own researches, aided by a few friends, actually compiled a descriptive and beautifully illustrated catalogue of all the church bells which Denmark has preserved, from the earliest blank or rudely inscribed specimens to the beautiful productions of the middle of the sixteenth century. He has pursued his labour of love for some twenty years, and has personally examined more than 900 examples; and in this splendid quarto volume of nearly 400 pages he has supplied 372 illustrations of inscriptions, founders' marks, badges, &c. These are chiefly from plaster casts, and therefore reproductions beyond cavil.

The author, in view of the large number of would-be readers who are unacquainted with the Danish language, has supplied a German translation of his preface and introduction. In the latter he not only alludes to particular historical and legendary matters concerning Danish bells, but also dwells upon "uses" peculiar to certain districts at funerals. He has elsewhere interesting notes on "pilgrim-signs," which were tokens

cast in lead or tin, brought home by pilgrims as amulets or mementoes of their visit to some distant shrine. Several of these devices were used by bell-founders in Denmark, and many of them are figured by Mr. Uldall.

With such a wealth of material before us, much of it widely different from anything which we can find in our own belfries, it is not easy to mention the points best worth notice. All who have studied the inscriptions on early bells in England have noticed how rarely either dates or founders' names are given, and the careful comparison of trade-marks and different founts of letters is frequently the only means of arriving at the probable name and residence of the man who cast some particular group of bells. In Denmark this information is much more generally supplied by the inscriptions. Our author considers the oldest dated bell in Denmark to be that at Odense, 1300; another actually bears the date 1020, but he has good reasons for thinking that this is an error for 1320, or, perhaps, 1420. The treble at Cold Ashby is dated 1317. At Todbjerg is a bell inscribed ANTONIUS [probably for MARTINVS] ME FECIT MCC.; but the founder was too late for this to be accurate. Possibly it may be dated between 1273 and 1286. An inscribed bell at Smollerup Mr. Uldall considers to belong to the first half of the twelfth century: HOC AVS [read VAS] EXERE [ex are] BENEDIC-
NS' [Deus] ATQVE TVERE. About twenty-eight bells attributed to the second half of this century are without inscription.

There is a particularly interesting bell at Rudkjobing (1200-1300), cast by one Iskil (Eskild), long and narrow-waisted, which bears on the skirt the inscription "Ave Maria, gracia plena," &c., in Runic characters. This bell would have delighted the late Prof. George Stephens, had he known it. He figures in his 'Handbook' a Rune-inscribed bell from Holmen, Sigdal, Norway, long since broken up, but of about the same conjectural date as the above.

Comparing the inscriptions of Danish bells with those of the usual type in England, we notice the greater length of the former, and that in most cases the names of one or more saints are added to that of our Lord, as ANNO D'NI M.D. X HELP IH'S MARIA ANNA, and SANCTUS FRANCISCUS JESUS MARIA M.D. XVIII. An interesting bell to an English eye is one at Grevinge, inscribed + SPLENDOR SYDUS ANGLIE EST ORTUS BOTULPHUS FRUCTUM SUUM IN TEMPORE SUO DATURUS...ANNO MD. XVIII. St. Botolph, who died in 655, is included in the Scandinavian Runic Calendar and the Schleswig Breviary. As he was venerated on the east side of England—in London, Boston, and Colchester—his cult would easily spread to Denmark and Norway.

A few founders preferred the simple invocations common in England. Conspicuous for their beautiful ornamentation are the bells of Hinricus de Campen, 1507-1517. His favourite legends were SANCTA MARIA (or SANCTE MARTINE) ORA PRO NOBIS. A founder of the same period, Johannes Fastenow, was clever in the composition of leonine verses, as—

Aspice nosque fave miseris dux gentis Olave.
Hec tuba cunctorum mollit sensus populorum.
Salve virgo pia salve cum prole maria;
Clarior aurora pro nobis jugiter ora.

Till nearly the middle of the fifteenth century the bells of Denmark, like those of England, were usually inscribed with Lombardic capitals. The earliest frequently bore only the name of the founder, as +HERMANUS ME F. +FRIDERICUS, or +MAGISTER NICOLAUS ME FECIT. Among the earlier Lombardic inscriptions one of fre-

quent occurrence is 'O REX GLORIE CHRISTE VENI CUM PACE.' Canon Ellacombe notes the same inscription on a bell dated 1258 at Freiburg, in the Black Forest, and upon the clock bell of Strasburg Cathedral dated 1375. We do not notice in Denmark any instance of a custom which prevailed in the monastery of Zwifalt, and probably elsewhere in Bavaria, of inscribing the names of the four Evangelists in varying order upon all their bells. Inscriptions in the vernacular are found as early as 1410, and they are sometimes mixed with Latin. One instance may be given of the practice mentioned above of grouping a number of holy personages on a single bell. The founder Lavres Hansen had a special devotion to St. Susanna—to which of the four obscure saints so named one cannot tell. She appears on nearly all his bells, once alone, but the following at Svogerslev is typical: HLEP [help] JHESUS MARIA ANNA OC [oy, and] SANCTA SUSANNA ANNO DOMINI M.D. III SANCTUS (A) NDREAS ORA PRO NOBIS.

The last two and a half pages of the book contain additions and corrections, and thus give proof of the author's earnest desire for accuracy. We hope that his handsome work will be widely consulted, and will stimulate other continental campanologists to honourable emulation. It should make us at home look to our laurels, if, as some seem to fancy, we have hitherto had an undisputed right to wear them.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 12th inst. the following. Drawings: J. Bosboom, Cathedral Interior, with monks, 60*l.* D. Cox, Landscape, with windmill, horseman, and dog, 105*l.*; Hilly Landscape, with peasants driving cattle, 67*l.* Pictures: J. Maris, In the Woods, 152*l.* B. W. Leader, Capel Curig, 215*l.* D. Roberts, Gate of the Zancarron, or Sanctuary of the Koran, Mosque at Cordova, 152*l.* Erskine Nicol, A Dander after Rain, 38*l.*; Both Puzzled, 65*l.* Sir W. Q. Orchardson, Thoughts Far Away, 13*l.* W. Collins, The Skittle-Players, 53*l.* T. S. Cooper, Five Cows and Six Sheep, on the bank of a river, 17*l.* T. Faed, The Poor, or the Poor Man's Friend, 38*l.* Sir L. Fildes, Fair Quiet and Sweet Rest, 16*l.* J. Linnell, Minding the Flock, 43*l.*; The Flight into Egypt, 13*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes and Lambs, near the coast, 25*l.* Pharaoh's Daughter and Moses, a group in alabaster by N. Vicari, fetched 9*l.*

On the 15th inst. H. Fantin-Latour's Carnations in a Glass Vase brought 19*l.*, and W. Maris' Milking-Time, 30*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE bust portrait by Van Dyck which has in the last few days been acquired by the Trustees of the National Gallery is a good, but not excellent example of the artist's Genoese period. The Marchese Giovanni Cataneo looks directly out of the canvas. The features are well modelled, and the right hand, holding a piece of paper, which is somewhat obtrusively thrust into the doublet, is admirably, even if over-emphatically painted. The picture is not of Van Dyck's best, but a brilliant piece of work for an artist who had only just entered upon manhood.

THE price paid (13,500*l.*) does not err on the side of moderation, especially when one recalls the pair of infinitely finer and more imposing portraits by the same artist, of the 'Genoese Senator' and his wife, which were sold for 24,250*l.* at auction in London in 1900. To secure good specimens of the various styles of all the great masters is hardly possible nowadays, but the Gallery possesses characteristic examples of each

period of Raphael, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, and Velasquez. There is, however, no satisfactory picture by Titian later than the 'Madonna with St. Catherine' of 1533, if we except the not very convincing 'Venus and Adonis.' Giotto, Watteau, and Fragonard are unrepresented at Trafalgar Square. Nor are the two portraits by Hals up to the requisite standard; while minor artists like A. Mor, Fra Bartolomeo, and Albertinelli cannot be judged by the indifferent pictures attributed to them.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a statue to the memory of Gainsborough at Sudbury, where he was born.

THE recent death of Mrs. Edwin Edwards, of Cavendish Place, the intimate friend, with her late husband, of Fantin-Latour, has passed unnoticed by the daily papers. From 1870 to 1900, when Fantin-Latour was exhibiting at the Royal Academy, his address in London was always with the Edwardes, either in Piccadilly or in Golden Square. The famous picture of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, which Fantin-Latour exhibited at the Salon of 1875, was presented by Mrs. Edwards to the National Gallery. Nearly every one of Fantin-Latour's pictures in this country passed through Mrs. Edwards's hands, and have her private marks, by which she was able to identify them after a lapse of many years. Until a few weeks ago she was a constant visitor at Christie's, always on the look-out for the works of the great French artist. In addition to the double portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards in the National Gallery, Fantin-Latour painted a much earlier portrait of Mrs. Edwards, signed and dated "Fantin 61-64," which was lent by her to the Fantin-Latour Exhibition held at Paris last year.

THE death is announced of Just Becquet, one of the best-known and most conscientious of French sculptors. A native of Besançon, Becquet studied for five years under Rude, and obtained several medals at the Salons. A number of his best works are in public places in Paris and elsewhere. His statues include Rude, at the Louvre; Hinly, at the Sorbonne; Victor Cousin, at the École Normale; Labryère, at the Hôtel de Ville; 'La Numismatique,' in the garden of the Bibliothèque Nationale; 'Le Vendangeur,' in the Tuilleries gardens; and St. Sebastian and Ishmael at the Luxembourg.

M. THÉOBALD CHARTRAN, whose death was announced on Wednesday, was, like Becquet, a native of Besançon, where he was born on July 20th, 1849. He studied under Cabanel at the École des Beaux-Arts, and had regularly exhibited at the Salon since 1872. In 1877 he won the Grand Prix de Rome. He painted a number of historical pictures, and many celebrities sat to him for their portraits. Examples of his decorative work are to be found at the Sorbonne and at the Hôtel de Ville.

THE DANISH ART EXHIBITION at the Guildhall closed on Saturday last, having been visited by about 100,000 people. Some of the pictures will be shown in Liverpool.

THE talented architect Friedrich Ratzel, whose death took place recently at the early age of thirty-eight, studied under Karl Schäfer, and was eventually appointed Professor of Architecture at the Technische Hochschule at Karlsruhe. Among his chief works are the Town Hall at Duisburg, the Kunstmuseum at Karlsruhe, and the water tower of Rastatt. The university building at Freiburg i. Br., of which the foundation stone has already been laid, was designed by him.

PROF. HAVERFIELD writes:—

"In an article printed first in *The Bath Herald* (June 15th) and then in your columns (July 6th)

Mr. Mann argues that traces of a Forum and Basilica have been found among the Roman remains of Bath. It is not easy to discuss the matter without detailed plans and drawings of these traces. But I should like to say that, so far as I can judge, Mr. Mann has insufficiently distinguished between fact and fancy. There may have been a Forum and a Basilica in Aque Sulis. As yet, neither Mr. Mann nor any one else has adequately established the fact."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—*Loreley*. Music by Alfredo Catalani.—Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor*.

ALFREDO CATALANI'S 'Loreley,' a romantic opera in three acts, was performed, for the first time in this country, at Covent Garden yesterday week. The composer, who died in 1893 at the early age of thirty-nine, wrote only four works for the stage; and of these, 'Loreley'—recast from 'Elda,' produced at Turin in 1880—appears to have been the most successful. It was brought out in 1890, three months before the production of Mascagni's 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and before the appearance of any of the operas to which Puccini owes his great reputation. Catalani, therefore, is not to be classed among the composers of the young Italian school. In 'Loreley' the general character of the music, both vocal and instrumental, points to the past; and though it never rises to a very high level, much of it is pleasing. There are slight traces of the influence of Wagner, but Catalani merely copied externals; he had not, like his great contemporary Verdi, the power of assimilation. Many passages in his opera show that he possessed dramatic instinct; his individuality as a musician was not, however, sufficiently strong for that to be of essential service to him. The Canzona sung by Loreley in the first act, and Anna's song at the opening of the second act, have both simplicity and charm; the 'Valzer dei Fiori' is graceful, and daintily scored; but as contrast to these and some other attractive pages, the music is more or less conventional. From a dramatic point of view the last act is the best. We refrain from giving the story. Owing to the excellent production of the work at Covent Garden, the opera may for a time prove successful, yet it is not likely to become part of the regular repertory.

Mlle. Scalar impersonated Loreley, and Mlle. Selma Kurz Anna, and both with good effect. Signor Bassi sang and acted with marked intensity; while the excellent artist Signor Sammarco made the most of a not very grateful part. Signor Campanini conducted with skill and tact.

Donizetti's 'Lucia di Lammermoor' is a genuine opera of the old Italian school, and it offers some good chances to the singers. The two *pièces de résistance* in it are, so far at any rate as the public is concerned, the Sestetto in the second act, and the "Mad Scene" in the third; but without good artists to impersonate Lucia and Edgardo the opera

would sound terribly old-fashioned. On Wednesday evening, however, Madame Melba was the Lucia; an apology was made for her, yet she sang wonderfully well, though her voice was not quite so brilliant as usual. Signor Bonci interpreted the tenor music with artistic skill and fervour.

Jamaican Songs and Story. Collected and edited by Walter Jekyll. (Published for the Folk-Lore Society by David Nutt.)

—In an Introduction by Miss Alice Werner we read that this collection "presents to us a network of interwoven strands of European and African origin"; and even if these could be completely disentangled, there remains the problem as to which of the peoples of the Dark Continent the African element may be attributed. In the highly interesting stories there are certain features, certain words, which point to Africa; as regards the songs, however, so little is as yet known of primitive African music that the problem is far more complex. In the first Appendix, by Mr. C. M. Myers, the difficulties are clearly set forth. The phonograph has been used in other regions of the globe, and the records are therefore accurate. For Africa we have to rely on the versions noted down by travellers; and even those who possessed a correct musical ear could only express roughly in European notation the delicate shades of pitch characteristic of primitive music.

Then, of course, "two centuries of missionary and of trade influence" have added in no small degree to the difficulty. That the negro is prone to introduce and adapt fresh tunes from other villages has been repeatedly told by travellers. Some of the Jamaican songs in the volume, as Miss L. E. Broadwood, in her brief but valuable comments of the end of the volume, remarks, are mere adaptations of English and French melodies; and in addition to the striking examples named, there are others which, if in the first instance African, have evidently been considerably modified. Speaking of negro music of the South, Louis Elson in his 'History of American Music' says: "The African in his native land never brought forth anything akin to the songs of the plantation"; and this is equally true of some of the songs in the volume before us. The writers named have frankly recognized difficulties; they have not put forth any subtle argument which further research may show to be based on false premises. But, however great the difficulties, such collections as the present help towards a solution. This much may be said, viz., that limited compass of melodies and short phrases are at any rate signs in favour of music being old. And details of the instruments used by African tribes in the past might, if forthcoming, offer important clues as to some of the negro songs.

Musical Gossip.

THE programme of the Patron's Fund Concert at Queen's Hall on the 11th inst. included five novelties. The two most interesting and promising were a Symphonic Scherzo by M. F. Phillips—clear in form, and clever in treatment—and a suite entitled 'Siena,' by G. Dyson, the music of which is fresh and picturesque; it is a tone-picture of the race for the "Palio." Mr. James Friskin played, and commendably, the solo part of Beethoven's g major Piano-forte Concerto, under the direction of Sir Charles V. Stanford. The London Symphony Orchestra was engaged.

THE list has been issued of orchestral compositions to be performed, for the first time in London, at the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts, which opens at Queen's Hall on August 17th. Of thirty works, seventeen are by British composers, so that Mr. Henry J. Wood cannot be accused of neglecting native art. There are four Overtures, by Cyril Scott, Felix H. White, Havergal Brian, and Hamilton Harty; a Symphony and a Symphonic Poem, by Marshall Hall and Frank H. Bridge respectively; three Concertos, by F. C. Barker, Edward Isaacs, and Fritz Delius; a Concertstück by Ethel Barnes; an English Suite by H. Brian; and other works by Roger Quilter, H. W. Davies, Arthur Hinton, Garnet Wolsey Cox, Granville Bantock, and Frederic Austin.

THE first of the foreign novelties is an ancient one, viz., a Suite for three trombones and two trumpets (as substitutes for the obsolete cornetti), by Johann Pezel, who flourished in the second half of the seventeenth century. Goldmark's 'Rustic Wedding' Symphony; Vincent d'Indy's 'Symphonie Montagnard' for pianoforte and orchestra; Max Reger's Orchestral Serenade, Op. 95; and four Concertos—by Liszt ('Concerto Pathétique'), Sibelius (for violin), T. H. H. Verhey (for flute), and Arends (for viola)—are also included.

SIGNOR MICHELE ESPOSITO, the winner of the first prize for a violin sonata at the international musical competition at Monte Carlo, though an Italian by birth, is frequently spoken of as an Irish musician, owing to his long residence in Ireland and his work in connexion with the revival of the traditional music of that country. He is the conductor of the Dublin Orchestral Society.

IN two important foreign papers a statement was made (apparently on good authority) that Frau Cosima Wagner was about to withdraw from the direction of the Bayreuth festivals. We followed their statement. It now appears that it was a false report.

THE sum of 90,000 francs, bequeathed to the Milan Conservatorio by the wife of General Parmentier, has just been handed over to Signor Gallignani, Director of that institution. The maiden name of the lady, who died in 1904, was Teresa Milanollo, and she was a clever violinist at six. She became an artist of considerable note, but after her marriage in 1857 appeared in public only at concerts organized by herself, and given for the benefit of the poor. In addition to the bequest mentioned above, Madame Parmentier, as stated in *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday, bequeathed a similar sum to the Paris Conservatoire. The interest on the Milan legacy is to benefit promising and needy pupils in the string-instrument classes.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.
MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.—SAT. Madam's Opera Company, 5 Lyric Theatre.
(Matinees also on Wednesday and Saturday.)

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THERE is sufficient promise in Mr. Ion Perdicaris's first attempt at a play, 'The Song of the Torch,' which was produced last Monday night at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, to justify its author in hoping that he may achieve ultimate success as a dramatist. Mr. Perdicaris himself has enjoyed such romantic experiences in real life—among them that of being captured by Raisuli three years ago—that it is not

strange his bent should be towards the drama of picturesque incident. But before he can write, as he has striven to do in 'The Song of the Torch,' a play of the Sardou type, he must acquire a greater knowledge of stage technique than he at present possesses. Mr. Perdicaris has not yet mastered the art of clear and concise exposition; he relies too much on the old-fashioned conventions of romantic melodrama, having constant recourse, for instance, to the soliloquy, and he employs a form of dialogue that is too consistently rhetorical. His story is concerned with interesting material, for it deals with Prussia in 1808, one of the years of her greatest humiliation. The hero of the play is a Jewish advocate who is heading a patriotic movement against Napoleonic domination, while his enemy—a count with whose wife the advocate is in love—sides, disloyally, with Bonaparte. Nervous acting on the part of several of the players probably heightened the impression of diffuseness and obscurity which the earlier scenes of the drama left on the first night; two members of the cast, however—Miss Edyth Olive as the Countess, and Mr. Lawson Butt, notwithstanding his inclination to rant, in the character of the hero—supplied the fervent declamation that such a piece requires. The difficulties of the plot are solved by the sudden change of the female villain from her course of deception and support of the Count. He strikes her with the sword; she gives up to the Countess the papers he has stolen, and stabs him and herself in the last scene.

NEXT Friday Mr. Bourchier brings his season at the Garrick to a close. During his absence in the country the theatre will be occupied by a new comedy, founded on a novel, 'Fiander's Widow,' by Mrs. Blundell. Mr. Sydney Valentine has a share in the authorship of the piece, in which he will play a prominent part.

'A NIGHT OUT,' a farce which had a long run at the Vaudeville in 1896, is to be revived shortly at the Criterion. The cast will include Mr. George Giddens, whose success in the piece many playgoers will recall.

'THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,' a fantastic play, is to be produced by Mr. Edward Compton at the St. James's on the 29th inst.

AMONG Mr. Murray's forthcoming books is 'Attila,' a tragedy in four acts by Mr. Laurence Binyon. This play is to be produced by Mr. Oscar Asche at His Majesty's Theatre during the autumn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—V. B. R.—W. B.—C. C. S.—Received.
A. B.—H. D. R.—Many thanks.
S.—We knew the reference.
WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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